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PRESENT SITUATION REGARDING NATIONAL ACCOUNTS SYSTEMS IN THE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

submitted by the ECLA secretariat

* Due to pressure of time this text is unrevised and subject to changes of substance and style.

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/NOTE

N O T E

The following information has not been included in this document:

HONDURAS

1963: Preliminary estimates
Gross domestic product by sectors at factor cost
Gross national product by type of expenditure
Information at current prices
Memoria 1963. Central Bank of Honduras

JAMAICA

1964: Preliminary estimates
Gross domestic product by sectors at factor cost
Gross national product by type of expenditure
Information at current prices
Economic Survey - Jamaica 1964

INTRODUCTION

1. The aim of the present document is to provide an over-all picture of the state of development of the macroeconomic techniques of quantitative analysis in the Latin American countries. The main emphasis in the analysis that follows is on establishing the type, quality and availability of the statistical information on the national accounts and technical accounts published fairly regularly by official sources in the Latin American countries.

2. In many cases additional statistics are available in some countries that can be used more intensively to supplement the requirements of these techniques in a more complete and up-to-date form. Nevertheless, it is beyond the scope of this study to undertake a detailed analysis of this type of data, and attention is confined here to the study of what is published by official sources and to the material available to ECLA.

3. There is now a great demand in Latin America for macroeconomic data. Unfortunately the techniques in question have not always attained the level of development needed to meet this need in full. The demand for data is directly related to the recognition of the importance of economic development plans in the region, and the progress made in establishing economic policies for the short, medium and long term. These needs find specific expression in the continuing search for national accounts figures that reflect accurate estimates as detailed and up-to-date as possible, for the purpose not only of formulating plans and policies, but also of verifying that their execution gives satisfactory results from the operational standpoint. The needs for short-term economic analysis also represent a constant pressure for more data, rarely available.

4. At present most countries in the region have estimates for the main items of the macroeconomic flows, and many have complete systems of national accounts. However, the validity, coverage, and up-to-dateness of the data vary considerably from country to country, and in some cases it is doubtful that the data attain the minimum level of quality necessary before they can be used with some degree of confidence to meet the important requirements of economic analysis.

5. Clearly the quality of the national accounts data, and their validity and up-to-dateness, depend largely on the basic statistics available in the country, which provide the cement for the national accounts system. The lack of full basic statistics that are up-to-date and reliable has considerably hampered the progress of over-all studies, and is now a cause of great concern because of the delay it may involve in economic planning and the analysis of the most recent developments in the economy. ECLA, for example, becomes sharply aware of these needs when it has to prepare its annual survey of the most recent trends in the Latin American economies.

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6. Moreover, it has also been observed that there is a continual increase in the already substantial volume of data needed for an understanding of planning resources and objectives, the functioning of the economy, and the results of development activities, and consequently even the components of the present United Nations system of national accounts are not adequate for these purposes. Hence it is important to establish how far the countries have been able to attain at least this first stage, which will undoubtedly have to be exceeded in the future.

7. Some improvement has recently been observed in the situation in the region as regards the up-to-dateness of the various series. However, it is still the exception to find even preliminary estimates for the preceding year. The figures are generally two years old, which means that they cannot be used for the purposes listed above(see Annex II, table 5). This is, of course, partly due to the great delay in collecting and publishing census data and the lack of proper systems for the study of current statistics. The results could be improved by making better use of the additional information that is often available, that would make it possible to extend trends in the series and thus facilitate an assessment at the end of the year if the results of economic activity during the preceding twelve months. Even before the economic year is ended, information could and should be obtained, on the basis of given quantitative and qualitative indicators, to facilitate a provisional evaluation of the possible trends of the current year. In this respect there is a wide gap between the availability of data in the developed countries of North America and Europe, and those in the Latin American countries. In its close contact with the Latin American countries for the purpose of improving the data available, and bringing it up to date, ECLA has observed that there is a great deal of material available, in scattered form, that would permit the completion of certain basic series relating to the most recent evolution of the Latin American economies.

System of national accounts

8. Most of the Latin American countries have adopted the United Nations System of National Accounts (1)*, although every country has made some simplifications and adaptations to bring the system into line with its own situation, especially as regards the availability of the basic statistics. The fundamental differences in each case are explained below.

9. The SNA consists of six main accounts, covering: the gross domestic product, national income, domestic capital formation, households and private non-profit institutions, general government, and external transactions (rest of the world account). In addition capital reconciliation accounts are included for the last three sectors. The document setting forth the

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* These numbers refer to the bibliographical notes in Annex I.

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system also includes eleven standard tables; these cover, in addition to the information contained in the accounts; the industrial origin of gross domestic product; the national income by type of organization; gross domestic capital formation by type of capital good, by industrial use and by type of purchaser; the composition of private consumption expenditure, and the composition of general government consumption expenditure by type of expenditure, by purpose and by type of authority.(1)

10. Although most of the countries have a single agency responsible for estimating the national accounts, usually an office of the Central Bank or the planning body, in Argentina, Peru and Venezuela two separate estimates are made, that do not coincide. In Argentina the Central Bank and the National Development Council (CONADE) provide these estimates; in Venezuela the Central Bank and the Planning and Co-ordination Office (CORDIPLAN); in Paraguay the data is prepared by the OAS/IDB/ECLA Advisory Group and the Technical Planning Secretariat in addition to previous figures from the Central Bank (33); and in Peru the Central Reserve Bank and the National Planning Institute. It should be noted that what is said in the present document about these three countries refers, unless stated otherwise, to the estimates published by CONADE in Argentina (11), the Central Bank in Venezuela (41) and (42), and the Planning Institute in Peru.

11. The analysis excludes Cuba, because insufficient data are available, and includes Jamaica (43), British Guiana (46) and Trinidad and Tobago (44) and (45), ten countries in Latin America - Argentina (11), (12) and (13), Brazil (16), Chile (19) and (20), Colombia (17), Costa Rica (18), Ecuador (22), Guatemala (24) and (25), Honduras (27), Panama (31) and (32) and Venezuela (41) and (42). In Peru the Central Reserve Bank (37) publishes a system of national accounts but the Planning Institute (34), (35) and (36) does not. Various countries publish additional tables that show the information used in the estimates, or that provide some clarification. Mexico has a national accounts system for 1950 worked out on the basis of an input-output table for that year, and which also provides the foundation for the estimates for subsequent years (28), (29) and (9). In addition Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago also have their national accounts systems. (See Annex II, table 2.)

12. Although all the countries listed base their national accounts system to some extent on the SNA recommended by the United Nations, there are some differences of form. Firstly, as regards the systems themselves, only Ecuador, Honduras and Panama provide capital reconciliation accounts by type of organization. The other countries show only income and expenditure of households, general government and the rest of the world. It should be noted that Trinidad and Tobago also has a special account for external transactions.

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13. The accounts and tables published by the various countries do not use the same headings and items as in the SNA classification, and in most cases there are simplifications and even omissions (see tables in Annex II). Only Honduras has adopted the United Nations tables in their complete form with no modifications. Brazil has made more simplifications than the other countries; for example, there is no account for households and non-profit institutions, which appears to be consolidated with the national income account in an account of income and expenditure for the economy as a whole, and the other accounts are published in a rather simplified form. Jamaica has consolidated in a single account the separate product and income accounts, in accordance with the rules adopted under the United States system of national accounts, introduced recently in place of the SNA, which it formerly used. In other countries the modifications relate to various items in the accounts, which in some cases appear to have been consolidated with other items, and in other cases suppressed. Cases in point are Panama, which presents all personal income other than wages and salaries combined in a single figure, and Venezuela, which has no separate entry for current transfers to or from the rest of the world.

14. As regards the standard tables referred to, none of the countries of the region publishes them in complete form (see Annex II, table 3). Panama, Ecuador and Honduras are closest to the SNA, only some parts of certain tables being lacking. However, many countries provide more detailed and varied data than those included in the standard tables. Argentina, for example, provides a group of tables by economic sectors, giving details of sectoral production, its destination, the income generated in the sector, and the various factor payments. Venezuela makes a sectoral analysis on the basis of the main production figures for each sector, by products, specifying the geographical distribution of this production; there is also an analysis of the main macroeconomic aggregates (consumption, investment, national income, government income, etc.). Generally speaking these supplementary breakdowns have been designed either to underline the basic data used in arriving at the estimates, or else to meet planning and economic policy needs.

15. As regards the countries that do not have complete national accounts systems, they all have estimates of the domestic product by economic branches and certain related concepts, carried out by national bodies or, as in Haiti, by advisory groups from international agencies, although in the latter case the figures are not regarded as official estimates.

16. One of the main advantages of the national accounts system, apart from the provision of an over-all appreciation of the relationships between the main macroeconomic flows, is undoubtedly that it permits determination of the saving of the main sectors as balance items in the main accounts. The less detailed a national accounts system, the less information it provides on the economic interconnexions, and the less reliable are the items from the standard system that are included. Nevertheless, a simplified

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system of accounts would undoubtedly be most useful in providing information on the existing relationships between the most broad general items.

17. It can be concluded, from the above analysis and from a brief glance at the attached tables, that the following still often pose problems in applying the present SNA (see Annex II, tables 6 to 11):

(a) Expansion of the capital reconciliation accounts. This is mainly through the lack of statistics and the high level of aggregation of the items contained in these accounts, especially the estimates of capital transfers between sectors, for which the countries find it very difficult to find data; and in many cases this even includes the external sector. The provisions for fixed capital consumption also represent estimates of very questionable validity in many countries of the region.

(b) Current and capital transfers and transfers from the rest of the world. These are financial flows for which sources of information in the region are few, and even where they exist the countries often have difficulty in distinguishing one from another because of a lack of precise definitions that would permit the application of clear and specific criteria in dealing with them. In view of the importance of international transfers in aid and investment programmes in the region, it is essential to find some way of including estimates for these items separately for current and capital flows. Unfortunately the International Monetary Fund (IMF) methodology does not insist on this distinction, and the countries have no clear rule to apply, that is consistent with the national accounts, for making this distinction in the figures obtained from the balance of payments.

Industrial origin of gross domestic product

18. The basic statistics available determine in principle the method of estimation used by the countries, and this is reflected in the type of information presented in greatest detail and makes up the basic totals that in many cases represent the source for the estimates of other items. The value added method is almost universally used in the region, at least by most countries as the basic method of estimation (2) and (9). Hence, too, the importance of the analysis of these components by industrial origin as a source of the available information for countries that as yet have no complete national accounts system.

19. Apart from the Dominican Republic (47) and (48), all the Latin American countries break down the domestic product by industrial origin, either at current prices, constant prices, or both. This type of estimate is also provided by British Guiana, Trinidad and Tobago, and Jamaica. Seven countries - Argentina, Brazil, British Guiana, Costa Rica, El Salvador (22) and (23), Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay (38), (39) and (40) - give the series at current prices only: seven others - Bolivia (14) and (15), Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico (28) and (29), Nicaragua (30), Peru (35) and Venezuela - give the estimates only at constant prices, and seven others - Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama and Paraguay -

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publish the series at both current and constant prices. Six countries also provide quantum indexes of production by sector - Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay (see Annex II, tables 12 and 24).

20. The SNA recommends the concept of industrial origin of gross domestic product at factor cost. In Latin America the sectoral distribution is not always made in accordance with this concept (see Annex II, table 1). Four countries use the gross domestic product at market prices (Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru) (35); five countries give the gross domestic product at factor cost and market prices (Argentina, El Salvador, Panama, Paraguay and Venezuela); Brazil gives the net domestic product at factor cost, and Chile the net domestic product at factor cost and the gross domestic product at market prices. The remaining ten countries calculate in accordance with the SNA recommendation (see Annex II, tables 12 and 24).

21. The classification of economic activities for which the gross domestic product is presented is fairly close in most cases to the SNA proposal (eleven main sectors), although with some simplifications. In this, as in other methodological aspects of the calculation, the need is still felt in many cases of an exact definition of the sectors, or at least of a clarification in the form of notes on the coverage of each sector referred to, with a comparison with the International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). Thus there are considerable misgivings about how far these national characteristics affect the international comparability of the series (see Annex II, notes to tables 12 and 24).

22. The simplifications in the sector classification consist in most cases in consolidating some activities, or subdividing others. In some cases international comparability is undoubtedly affected, but in others it is harder to establish that it is. The sectors for which problems of this kind arise most frequently are: government, financial institutions; real estate; wholesale and retail trade; electricity, gas and water, and services. There are problems in other sectors, but only in isolated cases.

23. The government sector should include, according to the SNA, only public administration and defence, and not other general government services (2). Some countries (for instance Colombia and Costa Rica) clearly specify the inclusion of all government services, mainly because the basic source of the estimates is the general budget. In other cases, on the other hand, such services as education and health services may be included under general government and not under other services, but it is not clear that this has been done. This is important from the standpoint of international comparability, because the above procedure means that the contribution to the service sector is reduced by the amount of the services included in the government sector.

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24. The ownership of dwellings section also gives rise to problems of comparability in some countries because of the estimating procedure used. For example, the estimates may refer solely to the urban sector, the product attributable to rural housing being included in the agricultural sector. The lack of full notes and more detailed classification wherever doubts may arise as to the exact coverage of each sector makes it impossible for the reader to see how far the figures for one country are comparable with those for the others in the region. This also applies to the manufacturing sector, which includes the artisan and small industry sector in some cases but not in others, If these estimates were given separately there would be no comparability problem.

25. One of the most serious problems in the region is the estimation of the services sector, mainly because of the lack of sufficiently ample basic statistics covering all these activities. This problem is sometimes solved by using indirect methods, such as the extrapolation of the estimates of the base year for wholesale and retail trade by a quantum index determined by combined production indexes for agriculture and manufacturing and an index for the volume of imports on the basis of an appropriate price index. Apart from the question of the quality of the indexes used, this type of methodology is only a temporary solution which should be replaced by direct estimates as soon as possible. This is one of the cases in which a more intensive use of scattered information, and additional surveys, could do much to improve the estimates for all the services.

26. Even now little is known about the estimating procedure in Latin America for the banking services. It is not easy to establish how far imputed amounts for this item are included, and how far other sectors have been adjusted through this procedure. Since the banking sector has the most reliable statistics, in most countries it should not be difficult to impute an income to the banks that would be equal to the difference between interest received and paid, and distribute these imputed services between final and intermediate services in accordance with the ownership of deposits and other criteria accepted in the SNA recommendations (1) and (2). For the purpose of evaluating the proposals to abolish this adjustment method of estimation, it would have been useful to have an idea of how far the change would affect the national account estimates in Latin America.

27. For many sectors the calculations are based on volume data, which immediately poses the problem of establishing the value of the production concerned. For example, in agriculture the problems is particularly difficult because of the two types of production, that sold on the market and that consumed on the farm. If the two are calculated separately, the SNA recommendation can be applied if the producer prices, or the closest equivalents, are used in arriving at the value of production (2). But if no distinction is made, a price has to be used for agricultural output as a whole, and this will not be the price in force in the capital, but an average of the prices for various areas, or of the market prices for the country as a whole. Nor is there a standard practice for estimating intermediate consumption in agriculture. In some countries, the figures seem rather to reflect gross agricultural output and the deduction of intermediate consumption is either a rough estimate or not effected at all.

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28. The use of the commodity-flow method is daily gaining ground as a procedure for obtaining information on the product by type of expenditure and by industrial origin. Moreover, this method makes it possible to integrate national accounts with input-output techniques. Now that there is so much taking of censuses in manufacturing and domestic trade in the region, it should be possible to use this method very successfully, and it is to be hoped that all the countries of the region will explore, without further delay, the possibility of using this method to obtain national accounts estimates; some countries in the region, however, are already using it to estimate capital formation and to separate consumer expenditure.

Product by type of expenditure

29. Estimates by type of expenditure generally constitute a secondary calculation in the region, based on figures for the total product already estimated by the value added method in order to obtain the product by industrial origin. This is because production statistics are the commonest and best developed in Latin America. Furthermore, the sectoral product provides information on the structure of the economy which is of great value and forms the basis for the study of inter-industry flows. However, data by type of expenditure are essential to the analysis, and provide the independent variables in the input-output analysis. Hence the estimates of the product by type of expenditure are not independent calculations, but are derived figures, private consumption being computed residually, or by subtraction, as a rule.

30. Almost all the Latin American countries (nineteen out of the twenty-two studied) possess data for the product by type of expenditure at current prices. Four of them (British Guiana, Haiti, Peru (34), (35) and (36) and Paraguay) have such information at their disposal, but do not present it in accordance with the SNA recommendations. Out of all these countries, only Honduras computes the product by type of expenditure as an independent estimate, while at least three (Argentina, Panama and Venezuela) have experimented in calculating private consumption by the commodity-flow method, but as the resulting figures are widely divergent from the total obtained by the other procedure, they have seldom been used (see Annex II, table 13).

31. It should be noted that although the other components of expenditure are estimated separately, the calculation of private consumption as a residual means that all errors in estimating the other components, as well as those deriving from the computation of the product by branch of activity, directly affect the result obtained for this item, greatly detracting from its significance and validity, since the extent to which it is representative depends upon the magnitude of the errors involved.

32. In the presentation of the tables relating to the product by type of expenditure, the SNA lay-out is followed, except that in most instances gross fixed investment is given as a total, not broken down as in the

United Nations table. In the cases of, El Salvador, Panama and Paraguay, even gross domestic capital formation is shown as an aggregate figure, with no distinction between fixed investment and increase in stocks.

33. Private consumption expenditure, as has been pointed out, usually includes increases in stocks of consumer goods and even in many instances, raw materials and finished products, together with the statistical discrepancy, (see notes to table 13). Nine countries (British Guiana, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela*) publish a break-down of personal consumption by type of goods; Argentina classifies it by sector of origin. The break-down estimates are prepared either by the commodity-flow method or on the basis of data obtained through household or ad hoc surveys. The greatest difficulty arising out of the use of the flow method is that of isolating the goods consumed by the Government.

34. General government consumption expenditure is made up by official purchases of goods and services and compensation of employees, less the public sector's sales to households and enterprises. In Latin America, the figures both for current expenditure and for the other items on the general government current account are obtained through reclassification of the budgets and accounts of all types of authority. In the case of many of the smaller local authorities, such as municipalities and communes, recent data are not usually available, and the figures for the last few years are calculated by extrapolation. What is not always clear is how far the estimates represent expenditure at all government levels. Another feature is the substantial difference usually existing in the Latin American countries between the expenditure budgeted and that actually effected. Since the only source of up-to-date information, in many instances, is the budget, the figure in question should be revised as soon as data on real disbursements come to hand. The source of information drawn upon is not usually specified.

35. Only seven countries (Argentina, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Panama, Uruguay and Trinidad and Tobago) present fairly detailed classifications of general government consumption expenditure (see Annex II, tables 3 and 22). Three of these (Argentina, Ecuador and Panama) give the complete break-down recommended in the SNA, i.e., by type of expenditure, by purpose and by type of authority; the remainder leave out one or two of these sub-divisions. Argentina simplifies the SNA classifications by type of expenditure and by type of authority; in the first case, it does not separate compensation of employees from purchases of goods and services, and in the second it indicates only two types of authority - the central government, and the rest. Panama also shows similar simplifications under the two heads mentioned. Ecuador follows the SNA. Uruguay presents only the break-down by type of expenditure; Jamaica presents data on expenditure by purpose and by type of authority, and the break-down by type of

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* At constant prices only.

expenditure is more detailed. In addition, Jamaica and Venezuela group together total government disbursements, i.e., they include transfers and other expenditure which do not form part of government consumption proper. Venezuela presents them separately without corresponding to national accounts.

36. Gross domestic capital formation can be divided into fixed capital formation and increases in stocks. The latter item is one of the most difficult to calculate and the estimates prepared in the Latin American countries, generally speaking, betray serious deficiencies. The figures relate essentially to the increase in stocks of certain importan especially export commodities, or to fluctuations in livestock inventories (see Annex II, table 13 and notes thereto). This fact implies that private consumption expenditure - computed as a residual - incorporates increases in stocks of many products, even including capital goods. Although some countries do not present separate data for fixed investment and increase in stocks, giving only total investment figures, it may be presumed that these latter virtually exclude increases in stocks, and are therefore comparable with the fixed investment data published by other countries.

37. With respect to capital formation, it is important for break-downs to be prepared in accordance with different criteria, so that a clearer picture may be obtained of what is an essential determining factor in all development plans, especially for programming purposes. The standard SNA tables provide for classifications by type of capital goods, by industrial use, and by type of purchaser. In view of the deficiencies characterizing the figures for increases in stocks, the Latin American countries hardly ever publish anything but the classification of gross fixed investment (see Annex II, tables 16, 17 and 18).

38. In view of the way in which estimates are prepared in most of the countries of the region - i.e., by calculating construction expenditure separately, and obtaining the figures for machinery and equipment on the basis of domestic production and imports, with the subsequent addition of marketing costs to arrive at the value of the stocks held by purchasers - it does not seem difficult to obtain data on capital formation by type of capital good (2) and (3). An estimate of government capital formation can also be worked out directly from the budgets and accounts of the public sector, and by means of direct research among specific government agencies. By subtraction of the resulting figures from the total, it should be possible to obtain the estimate corresponding to the private sector. The calculation of capital formation by industrial use, however, is a much more complicated matter. Since the same capital goods can be used in various activities, the break-down can only be based on more or less subjective criteria, if the commodity-flow method is adopted. The only way of solving the problem is through direct surveys. This is why capital formation figures in the region are less detailed than would be desirable.

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39. Fourteen countries (Argentina, British Guiana, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela) record the composition of gross fixed capital formation by type of capital good. Venezuela and Peru only possesses figures at constant prices. The degree of detail varies, but at is invariably separated from machinery and equipment (see Annex II, tables 3,4,16 and 26). Only six countries (British Guiana, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela) have information on gross fixed investment broken down by industrial use, and Venezuela only at 1957 prices (see Annex II, tables 3, 4, 17 and 27). The composition of gross domestic capital formation by type of purchaser is shown by thirteen countries (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru (37), Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay). Of these Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Peru (37), and Uruguay make a distinction between public and private investment. (See Annex II, tables 3,4,18 and 28.)

40. Export and import data are available in almost all the Latin American countries, and are obtained from the balance of payments. The chief problem in connexion with these concepts is that of the exchange rates which must necessarily be used if they are to be included in the national accounts. But the difficulty does not seem very serious, and the countries tackle it by applying clearly-defined criteria. It is important to stress however, that import and export data do not necessarily correspond to the figures deriving from foreign trade statistics, since in most cases adjustment of various kinds introduced, are either in relation to the determination of the transaction date, or to rectify the country's method of recording transactions, etc. In specific countries, moreover, all sorts of other adjustments have to be made. Cases in point are those of Bolivia, which introduces an adjustment for operational costs in ore exports, and Paraguay, which adjusts its export figures for deterioration, under-valuation, smuggling, and other concepts.

41. It should be noted that Haiti (26) too has information on the product by type of expenditure (consumption, investment, exports) and a fairly detailed break-down of gross capital formation (by type of goods, and by public and private investment). Separate reference is made to this fact because, as already mentioned, the estimates are furnished by the OAS/IDB/ECLA Group and are therefore not official. Nevertheless, the Institut Haitien de Statistique publishes the figures in question in the Guide Economique de la Republique de Haiti for 1964.

Distribution of national income

42. The SNA includes estimates of national income sub-divided into wages and salaries and other factor payments, and several of the Latin American countries follow adapted versions of the proposed classification. The separate calculation of the value added through participation of the factors of production is also a feature of input-output tables, and serves

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as a basis for analysing the labour and capital requirements implied by a specific production target.

43. Fourteen countries of the region (Argentina, Brazil, British Guiana, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Peru (37), Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela) possess fairly detailed estimates of the distribution of national income (see Annex II, tables 3 and 14). These countries apply simplified versions of the SNA classification. For example, Chile gives total personal income as a single item; Colombia and Guatemala divide it up into compensation of employees and, under one head, all other types of income; Panama makes the same distinction deducting interest on the consumer's debt from un-incorporated enterprise income and property income, for which a single aggregate figure is given; Venezuela bases its classification on remuneration of labour and remuneration of property; Honduras regards gains or losses on the part of public enterprises as indirect taxes or subsidies, so that they are not included in the national income account.

44. It should be pointed out that Brazil's data are not presented in accordance with the United Nations standard tables, although it is possible to construct the national income table as recommended. But the information available sheds no light on the distribution of domestic income, since income from external factor payments are not broken down.

45. Estimates of income distribution are generally calculated as follows: depreciation charges are first deducted from the gross national product at factor cost, and the net total is then sub-divided, on the basis of whatever information is available, into wages and salaries and the other items comprising income from property and entrepreneurship (9). With regard to compensation of employees, recourse is had to social security statistics in several countries, and use is made of wage rates and data on employment in different sectors. The other components are often computed from tax register data and other information obtained from government accounts.

46. As a result of the difficulty of estimating some items, certain comparability problems are apt to arise. For example, it would seem in principle that in accordance with the definition adopted by the countries, wages in kind are incorporated in the estimates; but in actual fact, it is by no means certain that the figures really reflect these supplementary forms of remuneration, since they are hard to calculate.

47. Wages and salaries must include social security contributions, and the extent to which workers are covered by the social security systems, on whose statistics the estimates are based, cannot always be ascertained. Although not all countries present employers' contributions to social security institutions as a separate item, those that do so (Argentina, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Panama) conform to the SNA recommendations, with the exception of Argentina, which follows a different procedure,

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recording the contributions in question in the national income account and in the government account, and excluding them from the households account. Direct taxes do not include personal contributions, which are shown separately. This implies a definition of direct taxes other than the one applied by the SNA.

48. The other items in the income distribution account are often based on tax statistics, which are traditionally vitiated by under-registration. Adjustments are usually made to overcome this drawback. In relation to income from property, only Ecuador and Jamaica present a break-down by type of income. The latter country shows the net interest received by households, i.e., deducts interest on the consumers' debt from the total. The saving of corporations is not taken into consideration by Guatemala, which apparently includes it under personal income, so that it goes to augment the savings of households.

49. Neither Brazil nor Venezuela take account of interest on the public debt and interest on the consumers' debt (or at any rate they are not mentioned in the relevant table). Argentina, Colombia and Costa Rica make no provision for interest on the consumers' debt; Panama discounts it from unearned income; Jamaica does not take interest on the public debt into consideration, and discounts interest on the consumer's debt from personal income under the head of interest; Trinidad and Tobago makes no mention of interest on the public debt, and British Guiana ignores interest on the consumers' debt and treats interest on the public debt as factor payments, which means that its national income is enlarged, in relation to the United Nations definition, by the amount of the interest in question.

50. In the case of estimates of national income under the head of factor payments, the basic statistics are generally more incomplete and less reliable than for the other items in the accounts, and raise serious problems in respect of their validity. They are so important for analytical purposes, however, that maximum efforts to perfect them should be made in the region.

/Households, government

Households, government and rest of the world accounts

51. Many of the items mentioned in the preceding paragraphs are included in the accounts which are discussed below. Hence the following remarks will be confined to items other than these. Twelve of the Latin American countries (which have a co-ordinated system of national accounts, Brazil being excluded for reasons explained in the appropriate context present the households and private non-profit institutions account, although only Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras and Jamaica do so in much detail as to be comparable to SNA (see Annex II, tables 2 and 9). The other countries simplify the classification or de facto omit some of the items taken into account in the SNA. Allusion has already been made to interest on the consumers' debt; the same thing happens in the case of transfers to and from the rest of the world. Only seven countries (Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Peru (37) and Trinidad and Tobago) makes explicit provision for them in the account in question. Ecuador shows current transfers from the rest of the world, and, in addition, in the capital reconciliation account, an item headed "Capital and Net International Transfers Received" which includes capital transfers; current transfers to the rest of the world are apparently non-existent. Trinidad and Tobago records net current transfers received from abroad. Panama makes provision for the net balance on transfers to and from the rest of the world in the capital reconciliation account of households. Honduras, on the other hand, presents only the item "Net Capital Transfers" (in its capital account), which covers those received from abroad. Current transfers to and from the government - including fines, passport fees, driving licenses, and various types of pension, etc. - are taken into account in all cases, and in three countries (Costa Rica, Ecuador and Panama) transfers from the government to households are shown in fuller detail.

52. The general government revenue and expenditure account is kept by the thirteen countries mentioned above as possessing a complete system of national accounts and British Guiana. The simplifications of the SNA most commonly used in the official publications of the countries concerned are as follows: direct taxes on households, which are broken down by social security contributions and other direct taxes in the SNA standard table, are published in this form by only four countries (Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Panama), social security contributions in Chile being further sub-divided into employers' and workers' contributions; the remainder, except for Brazil, which shows only the aggregate amount represented by direct taxes, give the total for direct taxes paid by households. Brazil also presents a heading "Other Current Revenue", which doubtless includes the various unspecified items. In Argentina, employers' and workers' social security contributions are considered separate items and these are not included among direct taxes.

53. In all countries official data on indirect taxes are available; special mention must also be made of Costa Rica and Honduras, which include respectively, current transfers deriving from government transactions, and gains of government enterprises.

/54. With

54. With regard to current transfers to and from the rest of the world, the situation is the same as in the case of households; only seven countries (mentioned above) take them into account. Ecuador now records net international transfers in its capital account; Panama groups them together with net capital transfers, and Honduras considers net capital transfers only. All countries include government subsidies to enterprises in the account under discussion; it is a common practice to incorporate losses of State enterprises in this item.

55. The international transactions account covers, in addition to the exports, imports and current transfers to which reference has already been made, income from external factor payments. In nine of the thirteen countries which keep this account and possess an accounting system, export and import data are given in aggregate terms, without further classification; no country has exactly the same complete breakdown as the SNA (see Annex II, tables 2, 11 and 23). As was previously noted, figures deriving from trade statistics are usually subjected to a number of adjustments on their inclusion in the accounts. The nature of these adjustments varies, but broadly speaking they relate to such concepts as under-or over-valuation, losses and deterioration, and exclusion or omission of certain commodities, besides, of course, those involved in taking the real transaction date instead of the point of time at which the goods cross the frontier.

56. The position with respect to current transfers has been described. As regards factor services, which are recorded in all cases, nine countries (Argentina, Brazil, British Guiana, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay and Venezuela) work on the basis of net receipts from or disbursement to the rest of the world. Capital transfers are presented by very few countries (Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, and Trinidad and Tobago) - precisely those which have a capital reconciliation account with the rest of the world. In these transfers Ecuador includes those which it classifies in the households account as current transfers; Honduras considers only the latter; Panama regards them as covering current transfers; and Trinidad and Tobago gives a break-down by type.

Domestic capital formation account

57. It is important at this point to analyse the financing of capital formation, since reference has already been made to the composition of the investment itself. Some mention was also made of the methodology adopted. The commodity-flow method is generally used for estimating capital formation, for which purpose construction, the domestic production of capital goods and imports are considered. Because of the difficulty of assessing the value of construction, among other factors, the investment estimates are not reliable enough to permit a detailed classification of investment. This may explain why few countries undertake it.

58. Depreciation is usually calculated on the basis of stock company reserves. However, the estimated provisions for State enterprises, government and the private sector are such that the figures for this concept are only moderately reliable. Government depreciation is often excluded because of the difficulty of calculating it. Seventeen countries

/give depreciation

give depreciation figures, but many of them do not provide a break-down of allocation in respect of capital consumption. Only Ecuador, Honduras and Panama classify depreciation by the agency affecting it.

59. Saving by institution is shown in the accounts of thirteen countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Peru (37), Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela); domestic saving in Brazil is classified by public and private sector; and in Guatemala the saving of corporations is not recorded as such, but is included in personal saving. Only Panama presents government saving broken down by government levels.

60. It should be noted that in some countries external saving includes current transfers to and from the rest of the world, while in other countries they are ignored. This is due to the method of treating current transfers in the rest of the world account, which is where external saving originates as a compensating item between income and expenditure.

61. Lastly, in some countries a statistical discrepancy appears in the account as a compensating factor between partial figures and the total generally arrived at after elaboration of the figures. This happens, for instance, in Chile, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago. Brazil indicates the existence of discrepancies between the sum and the partial figures, but does not include this heading in the account.

Estimates at constant prices

Except in the case of the gross product by sectors of activity, where, as stated above, certain countries base their estimates on the prices of a particular year, all the above comments on the various accounts relate to estimates at current prices. Only the figures for the product by type of expenditure and by type of economic activity are presented at constant prices in the region.

63. The methods of deflating or estimating these figures are the same in the different countries affecting these operations and are confined to two general procedures: deflation of the various concepts by different price indexes and the use of physical output indexes to extrapolate the base year figures. In the former case, problems arise because the deflators used are not usually the most suitable. If sectoral physical volume indexes are taken as indicators of the evolution of the product, it means ignoring the changes in the input-output ratio deriving from the variations in the production structure, which might be considerable. In addition, the fact remains that in many sectors, primarily services, production indexes are not always available.

64. The basic differences between one country and another lies in the degree of detail of their operations; many operate at the sectoral level, and others at the level of the product or flow components.

/65. In

65. In the calculations at constant values inconsistencies arise between the concepts of product and income at constant prices. There are conceptual reasons for this difference. However, since the theoretical and practical problems involved in devising a system of balancing national accounts at constant prices are not completely solved, and there are no generally accepted recommendations in this respect, countries tend to use their own judgement - although they operate along the over-all lines laid down as a result of United Nations research - and this sometimes leads to difficulties as regards the comparability of data. In Latin America, however, ECLA has long since established certain fundamental concepts and procedures which the countries, with some exceptions, have duly adopted.(10).

66. The product by type of expenditure is generally deflated by applying to each component a price index (usually components of cost of living or wholesale price indexes). This makes for an implicit deflator of the product which is used in some countries to deflate the value added of each and all of the sectors, with the result that the series thus obtained do not reflect the physical evolution of the product (Ecuador and Chile both follow this practice). Moreover, a problem that often arises is the inconsistency and unrepresentative nature of the price indexes used.

67. The explanation for the difference between the real gross domestic income and the gross domestic product at constant prices lies in the terms of trade effect, which reflects the gain or loss in the purchasing power of income as a result of fluctuations in the terms of trade. This effect can be calculated in terms of exports or imports. Given the fact that most Latin American countries show a trade deficit, the terms of trade effect is usually calculated in the region in terms of the volume of imports which the loss entailed by the adverse behaviour of the terms of trade would have made it possible to finance. Eight countries (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Peru (34), (35) and (36) and Uruguay) calculate this concept. Attention is drawn to Chile (19) and (20) and Guatemala (24) and (25) which consider this effect as the difference between product expenditure and the product itself, regardless of the concept of real gross domestic income.

68. Eighteen countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru (34), (35) and (36), Uruguay and Venezuela) give estimates of the product and of some of its components at constant prices (see Annex II, table 4). Sectoral classification of the product at constant prices is undertaken by seventeen countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru (34), (35) and (36), Uruguay and Venezuela), of which eleven (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela) also produce estimates at current prices. Of these, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay have physical volume indexes only. Four countries (British Guiana, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Trinidad and Tobago) only have estimates at current prices (see Annex II, tables 3 and 4).

69. The base year for estimates at constant prices varies, and this is one of the factors that may hamper international comparability. Ecuador, Mexico and Panama use 1950 as the base year; Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala and

/Nicaragua use

Nicaragua use 1958; Argentina, Chile, Jamaica and Peru (34), (35) and (36); 1960; Brazil, 1949; Haiti, the average for 1954 and 1955; Honduras, 1948; Paraguay, 1962; and Venezuela, 1957. It should be noted that Chile also presents estimates at 1961 prices.

Input-output and flow of funds

70. The national accounts and input-out tables are indispensable instruments for formulating economic plans, which are becoming more and more important in Latin America. These statistics are necessary in order to obtain an over-all impression of the existing structure and the evolution of the economy of countries which are laying down the basis for development plans. They also represent a scheme for co-ordinating the specific projects which form part of the plans, and they furnish vital data for use directly in forecasting future economic development. At present practically all the Latin American countries have prepared, or are preparing, development plans. Most of these are medium or long-term plans, generally accompanied by budgetary reforms which will make it possible to utilize the annual budgets as an instrument of short-term planning within the framework of long-term plans (4).

71. Despite the manifest importance of input-output tables in analysing the structure of the economy and their usefulness in programming, little work has been done in this direction in Latin America largely for want of sufficiently detailed and reliable basic statistics. All the available data on input and output in the region have often been presented in fairly condensed tables and most of the sectors are branches of manufacturing industry. Actually, not more than five or six countries have tables showing industrial interrelationships. Argentina (5) and (6), Bolivia, Colombia (7), and Peru (8) have published information of this kind, Mexico has unpublished data, and Costa Rica a study undertaken by the University of Costa Rica.

72. The number of sectors included in these tables varies considerably; the 1950 study prepared by Argentina has 23 sectors (although the condensed table was based on activities in over 200 sectors), 18 of which correspond to manufacturing industry and 5 to other activities; other studies have been published recently in Argentina: an official study for 1953 with 200 sectors, and a private study, also broken down fairly extensively. Peru considers 20 sectors, 17 of which are branches of industry; Mexico presents 32 sectors, half of them industrial; Bolivia shows only 10 major sectors which are practically in line with the United Nations classification of economic activities.

73. The economic survey of Colombia carried out by ECLA includes an inter-sectoral investigation for 1953 which, although not actually an input-output table, contains an analysis of the structure of inputs and the destination of output in the manufacturing sector, and includes only the essential relationships between other activities. The table covers 16 sectors. In 1961 a new input-output table was constructed for Colombia covering the whole economy and including 30 separate sectors. Costa Rica's table details 16 branches of manufacturing, agriculture and mining and includes supplementary information on other activities. Preparation of additional tables covering more recent periods is at an advanced stage in several countries.

/74. The

74. The period taken for the estimates differs from country to country, but in nearly all cases is far from recent; 1950 is used for the tables in Argentina and Mexico; 1953 in Colombia and Argentina; 1955 in Peru; 1957 in Costa Rica; 1958 in Bolivia; and 1961 in Colombia.

75. As the input-output tables develop in the region, a deeper need is felt for intra-regional comparability in this field. Since these tables are really an extension of the national accounts system, the definitions and classifications of the major components should be compatible in the two systems. Thus, the United Nations present action is both important and useful in that it proposes integrated systems of national accounts which would contemplate regional needs and include input-output tables as an integral part thereof.

76. The close relationship existing between input-output tables and the national accounts suggests that for the sake of consistency in each country's estimates, the investigations should be carried out by the same institution in both cases. This will be achieved in all countries once an integrated system of accounts is adopted; in the meantime, however, many countries have already, in practice, placed these investigations in the hands of a single agency. Consequently, in some cases two institutions have emerged as producing national accounts estimates in one country, with differing results, since planning agencies have begun to calculate their own national accounts in addition to initiating research on industrial interrelationships.

77. It is difficult to establish how many sectoral accounts are necessary to construct a successful input-output table. However, it should be mentioned that one requirement at least for the construction of an input-output table is the availability of a census of manufactures which would classify the various industries in considerable detail. These data, combined with inputs and outputs of agriculture, mining, construction and services, permits the preparation of input-output tables covering a considerable number of sectors. A case in point, as mentioned before, is Argentina. In any case, under certain conditions, the less detailed tables also fulfil a useful and highly important role. Thus, for example, when the purpose of the study is to analyse manufacturing industries, the fact that other sectors are combined in large groups does not necessarily mean the loss of much important information. The problem may be less serious than would appear at first sight, since the statistical errors which are inevitable in a very detailed system might tend to cancel out in a more condensed system and, therefore, better results would be achieved in terms of the quality of the available data.

78. Inasmuch as the input-output estimates normally require information on buyers contained in censuses of manufactures and, therefore, the data are presented at the prices actually paid, a problem arises regarding the valuation of transactions included in the table. In order to make the analysis more meaningful, the technical input coefficients should reflect the value of all transactions at producer prices rather than at purchase prices, and it is not always possible to use this criterion for estimates. Even so, it is also necessary to prepare a separate estimate of wholesale and retail

trade services in order to complete the table, the marketing margins being calculated by commodities or by detailed groups of merchandise. The calculation of these margins may be very useful in converting the estimates at purchase prices into values at producer prices. The latest tendency seems to be to attempt the valuation at producer prices or to adopt the criterion of a mixed valuation.

79. The most widespread practice in Latin America in the past has been to use purchase prices. In fact, Argentina and Colombia present their estimates on that basis; Costa Rica, although it does not expressly say so, uses the same type of valuation, as can be deduced from published information; Peru, as shown by the procedures used for estimating production, also seems to present their transactions valued in this way; as to Mexico, the information consulted precludes any conclusion in this respect; Bolivia presumably shows the data at the product price, as suggested by the valuation of imports (f.o.b., freight, insurance, transfer and other costs being charged to transport and services), although there is no indication in that sense in the table.

80. It is worth while considering the situation in Colombia. Since the table is not a complete input-output matrix and does not include transport and trade, the intermediate transactions are apparently over-valued when distribution costs are included. This also affects the value of the final sales - the difference between the production value and that of intermediate sales - which are under-valued. In practice, the preparation of input-output tables in Colombia and Peru is based on a mixed system of valuation, i.e., output is valued at factory sales prices and inputs at the prices paid by the purchasing sectors.

81. An input-output table which presents a complete picture of the relations between inputs, production and final demand requires that the distribution of total domestic supplies, including imports for final and intermediate use, should be specified. For want of the necessary statistics it is difficult to obtain the value of imports by the sector of origin, since censuses of manufactures include at most the value of imports by the sector of destination. Moreover, in view of the importance of imports in the Latin American countries the tables which group together domestic inputs and imports would not be very useful for purposes of analysis. For example, it is important to know whether an increase in the production of an industry prompted by the growth of final demand would have the effect of stepping up demand in other domestic sectors or of increasing import needs.

82. The tables of sources and use of funds are by far the least developed in the Latin American countries, partly for want of statistical data and partly because of the under-development of capital markets. Venezuela seems to be the only country which publishes information of this kind and makes a thorough analysis of the aspects related to government, trade and industry. The source of funds are grouped, by institutions in commercial banks, the Central Bank, government, private institutions and the external sector. The composition of the public debt, interest rates and the balance-sheets of major industrial corporations are also analysed.

/Conclusions

Conclusions

83. As can be seen from the synthetic analysis effected and from the attached statistical tables, the Latin American countries have successfully applied the United Nations SNA. Nevertheless, a number of problems will have to be solved before the pressing demand for information by national and international agencies can be met.

84. From a purely statistical point of view there is a great need for more up-to-date statistics, this being due to the slow progress achieved with respect to basic statistics and also to the failure to make full use of the scattered data available for the purpose.

85. Conceptual and classification problems also arise. Although a great degree of uniformity has been achieved, enough stress can never be laid on the major importance of clarifying coverage of the estimates, on the detailed mention - in the form of notes - of the salient characteristics of the classifications employed, and on the clear definition of the methods applied.

86. Moreover, there are even areas in which far more must be done. For example, estimates at constant prices, the minute study of sectors of production, of the public sector, the external sector, capital formation and its financing, income distribution, etc., are other aspects indicating the fields in which country estimates have not reached a level of information which would adequately meet the needs of economic analysis in Latin America.

87. This document, in fact, forms part of the background data made available to the participants in the working group on national accounts which is to meet in Latin America to analyse the expansion and modification of the present United Nations SNA and to consider its adaptation to the countries in the region.

Annex I

Annex I

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Annex II

Table 1

CONCEPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, USED IN LATIN AMERICA

Country	Current prices				Base period	Constant prices				Quantum index
	Domestic product at market prices		Domestic product at factor cost			Domestic product at market prices		Domestic product at factor cost		
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Gross	Net	Gross	Net	
Argentina	x		x		1960			x		1960
Bolivia					1958 1961			x		
Brazil				x						1949
Colombia			x		1958			x		1958
Costa Rica			x							
Chile	x			x	1960 1961	x			x	
Ecuador			x		1950 1960			x		
El Salvador	x		x							
Guatemala					1958	x				
Haiti					1954/55			x		
Honduras			x		1948			x		
Mexico					1950	x				1950
Nicaragua					1958	x				
Panama			x		1950	x				
Paraguay	x		x		1962	x		x		
Peru					1960	x				1960
Dominican Republic										
Uruguay			x							1961
Venezuela			x		1957	x				
Jamaica			x		1960			x		
Trinidad and Tobago			x							
British Guiana			x							
	4	—	13	2		8	—	8	1	6

/Table 2

Table 2

Statistical coverage

FOR SNA PURPOSES (ACCOUNTS)

(At current prices)

Country \ Account	Domestic product		National income		Domestic capital formation		Households and institutions: Current		Households and institutions: Capital		General government: Current		General government: Capital		External transactions: Current		External transactions: Capital		Total frequency
	D	C	D	C	D	C a/	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	
Argentina	x a/	x	x	x a/	x		x	x			x	x			x	x			11
Bolivia																			
Brazil	x	x	x b/	x b/	x		a/	a/			x	x			x	x			9
Colombia	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	x			x	x			11
Costa Rica	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	x			x	x			11
Chile	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	x			x	x			11
Ecuador	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	b/	b/	x	x	x	x	x	x	a/	a/	13
El Salvador	x	x		x	x b/														4
Guatemala	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	x			x	x			11
Haiti		x b/			x														2
Honduras	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	18
Mexico		x	x	x	x b/														4
Nicaragua																			
Panama	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	b/	b/	x	x	a/	a/	x	x	x	x	13
Paraguay	x	x	x	x	x c/														5
Peru	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	x			x	x			11
Dominican Republic	x	x	x	x	x c/														5
Uruguay		x			x														2
Venezuela	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	x			x	x			11
British Guiana	x	x	x	x	x						x	x							7
Jamaica	x a/	x	x a/	x a/	x		x	x			x	x			x	x			11
Trinidad and Tobago	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	x			x	x	x b/	x b/	13
Total number of countries	17	20	14	18	20	1	12	12	1	1	14	14	2	2	13	13	3	3	

/Table 2 (concluded)

Table 2 (concluded)

General note

This statistical coverage does not imply that all the items exist, nor that the presentation is strictly in line with that of the SNA. The relevant notes and explanations will be found in the summarized tables for each account.

Notes (by account):

DOMESTIC PRODUCT

a/ The product account is consolidated with the national income account. The debit side of the account can be deduced.

b/ Estimates at constant prices only.

NATIONAL INCOME

a/ Consolidated with the domestic product account.

b/ Consolidated with the income and expenditure of households account under the head of "Apropiação".

DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION

a/ Credit figures not available for want of capital reconciliation accounts by institutions.

b/ Only gross fixed capital formation.

c/ Only total gross domestic capital formation.

HOUSEHOLDS AND NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS

a/ Consolidated with the national income account. Some items available.

b/ Very simplified capital reconciliation accounts.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

a/ Very simplified capital account.

REST OF THE WORLD

a/ Very simplified capital reconciliation account.

b/ The capital account is not in line with the SNA.

/Table 3

Table 3

STATISTICAL COVERAGE FOR SNA PURPOSES (TABLES)

(At current prices)

Tables / Country	Gross domestic product by sector	Gross national product by type of expenditure	Distribution of the national income	Capital formation by				Receipts and expenditures of households	Composition of private consumption expenditure	General government revenue and expenditure	Composition of general government consumption expenditure			External transactions	Total frequency
				Type of goods	Type of purchaser	Branch of activity using the goods	Financing				By type of expenditure	By use	By type of authority		
1 Argentina	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x		11
2 Bolivia															
3 Brazil	x	x	x		x		x			x					6
4 Colombia	x	x	x	x			x	x		x					7
5 Costa Rica	x	x	x		x		x	x		x				x	8
6 Chile	x	x	x	x			x	x		x					7
7 Ecuador	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	13
8 El Salvador	x	x		x	x	x			x						6
9 Guatemala	-	x	x	-	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	7
10 Haiti															
11 Honduras	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	11
12 Mexico		x													1
13 Nicaragua															
14 Panama	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	13
15 Paraguay	x	x													2
16 Peru		x	x		x		x	x		x				x	7
17 Dominican Republic		x							x						2
18 Uruguay	x	x		x	x						x		x		6
19 Venezuela	x	x	x				x	x		x					6
20 Jamaica	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	14
21 Trinidad and Tobago	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				11
22 British Guiana	x	x	x	x		x			x	x					7
Total number of countries	15	19	14	11	12	5	13	12	8	14	7	4	5	6	

General note: The information available as set out in this table does not necessarily mean that the countries have a complete breakdown of each and all of the items. See the relevant tables and notes for a broader analysis.

/Table 4

Table 4

STATISTICAL COVERAGE FOR SNA PURPOSES (TABLES)

(At constant prices)

Country \ Tables	Gross domestic product by sector	Gross national product by type of expenditure	Distribution of the national income	Capital formation by				Receipts and expenditures of households	Composition of private consumption expenditure	General government revenue and expenditure	Composition of general government consumption expenditure			External transactions	Total frequency
				Type of goods	Type of purchaser	Branch of activity using the goods	Financing				By type of expenditure	By use	By type of authority		
1 Argentina	x	x		x							x		x		5
2 Bolivia	x														1
3 Brazil	x														1
4 Colombia	x	x		x											3
5 Costa Rica															
6 Chile	x	x		x											3
7 Ecuador	x	x		x	x				x						5
8 El Salvador															
9 Guatemala	x	x			x										3
10 Haiti	x	x		x	x										4
11 Honduras	x	x		x	x				x						5
12 Mexico	x														1
13 Nicaragua	x				x										2
14 Panama	x	x		x	x				x		x				6
15 Paraguay	x	x													2
16 Peru	x	x		x	x										4
17 Dominican Republic	-	x							x						2
18 Uruguay	x	x													2
19 Venezuela	x			x		x			x						4
20 Jamaica	x	x							x		x				4
21 Trinidad and Tobago															
22 British Guiana	—	—		—	—	—			—		—		—		
Total number of countries	17	13		9	7	1			6		3		1		

General note: The information available as set out in this table does not necessarily mean that the countries have a complete breakdown of each and all of the items. See the relevant tables and notes for a broader analysis.

/Table 5 A

Table 5 A

DEGREE OF UP-TO-DATENESS OF STATISTICAL COVERAGE FOR SNA TABLES (OCTOBER 1965)

(At current prices)

Country \ Tables	Gross domestic product by sector	Gross national product by type of expenditure	Distribution of the national income	Capital formation by: Type of goods	Capital formation by: Type of purchaser	Capital formation by: Branch of activity using the goods	Capital formation by: Financing	Receipts and expenditure of households	Composition of private consumption expenditure	General government revenue and expenditure	Composition of general government consumption expenditure: By type of expenditure	Composition of general government consumption expenditure: By use	Composition of general government consumption expenditure: By type of authority	External transactions	Total: *	Total: +	Total: -	Total: 0
1 Argentina	0	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0					11
2 Bolivia																		
3 Brazil	0	0	0		0		0			0								6
4 Colombia	+	+	+	+			+	+		+						7		
5 Costa Rica	-	-	-		-		-	-		-				-			8	
6 Chile	*	*	*	*			*	*		*					7			
7 Ecuador	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13			
8 El Salvador	+	+		+	+	+			0							5		1
9 Guatemala		+	+		+		+	+		+	+					7		
10 Haiti																		
11 Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-				-			10	1
12 Mexico		+														1		
13 Nicaragua																		
14 Panama	-	-	-	0	-		-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-			9	4
15 Paraguay	-	-															2	
16 Peru		0	0		0		0	0		0				0				7
17 Dominican Republic		+							+							2		
18 Uruguay	0	0		0	0						0		0					6
19 Venezuela	+	+	+	+			+	+		+						6		
20 Jamaica	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		14		
21 Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						11	
22 British Guiana	+	0	0	-		0			0	0						1	1	5
Total number of countries: 1964 *	2	2	2	2	1		2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1				
1963 +	5	7	4	3	3	2	4	4	2	4	2	1	1	1				
1962 -	5	5	4	3	4	1	4	4	3	4	1			3				
Before 1962 0	3	5	4	3	4	2	3	2	2	4	3	2	3	1				
General total	15	19	14	11	12	5	13	12	8	14	7	4	5	6				

Table 5 B

DEGREE OF UP-TO-DATENESS OF STATISTICAL COVERAGE FOR SNA TABLES (OCTOBER 1965)

(At constant prices)

Tables / Country		Gross domestic product by sector	Gross national product by type of expenditure	Distribution of the national income	Capital formation by				Receipts and expenditure of households	Composition of private consumption expenditure	General government revenue and expenditure	Composition of general government consumption expenditure			External transactions	Total			
					Type of goods	Type of purchaser	Branch of activity using the goods	Financing				By type of expenditure	By use	By type of authority		*	+	-	0
1 Argentina		+	+		+							+		+			5		
2 Bolivia		+															1		
3 Brazil		+															1		
4 Colombia		+	+		+												3		
5 Costa Rica																			
6 Chile		*	*		*											3			
7 Ecuador		+	+		+	+				+							5		
8 El Salvador																			
9 Guatemala		+	+			+											3		
10 Haiti		0	0		0	0													4
11 Honduras		-	-		-	-				-								5	
12 Mexico		+															1		
13 Nicaragua		+				+											2		
14 Panama		-	0		0	0				0		0						1	5
15 Paraguay		+	-														1	1	
16 Peru		+	+		0	+											3		1
17 Dominican Republic			+							+							2		
18 Uruguay		+	0														1		1
19 Venezuela		+			+		+			+							4		
20 Jamaica		+	+							+		+					4		
21 Trinidad and Tobago																			
22 British Guiana																			
Total number of countries	1964 *	1	1		1														
	1963 +	13	7		4	4	1			4		2		1					
	1962 -	2	2		1	1				1									
	Before 1962 0	1	3		3	2				1		1							
	General total	17	13		9	7	1			6		3		1					

Table 6

Statistical coverage

ACCOUNT 1. DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(At current prices)

Transactions \ Countries	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru g/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	British Guiana	Jamaica g/	Trinidad and Tobago	Total
1.1 Net domestic product at factor cost (2.9)	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	18
1.2 Provisions for domestic fixed capital consumption (3.4 + 4.14 + 5.17)	x b/		x	x a/	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	17
1.3 Indirect taxes (5.8)	x		x	x	x a/	x	x	x a/	x a/		x a/			x		x	x		x	x	x b/	x	16
1.4 Less: subsidies-(5.2)	x		x	x	x	x	x		b/		x a/			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	14
Gross domestic product at market prices	x		x	x	x	x a/	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x b/	x	x	x	x	x a/	x	19
1.5 Private consumption expenditure (4.1)	x c/		x a/	x b/	x	x	x	x b/	x		x	x a/		x a/	x	x	x	x a/	x	x a/	x	x	19
1.6 General government consumption expenditure (5.1)	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x a/	19
1.7 Gross domestic fixed capital formation (3.1)	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x a/		x		x	x a/	x	x	x	17
1.8 Increase in stocks (3.2)	x d/		x	x e/	x	x	x	x b/	x		x c/	x a/		a/	x	x	x	x b/	x	x	x	x	14
1.9 Exports of goods and services (6.1)	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	19
1.10 Less: Imports of goods and services -(6.4)	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	19
Expenditure on gross domestic product	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	19

/Table 6 (concluded)

Table 6 (concluded)

Notes by countries:

ARGENTINA
a/ Consolidated with the national income account.
b/ Does not include government provisions for fixed capital consumption.
c/ Obtained by subtraction. Includes variations in stocks of products not included in (1.7).
d/ Only of some products.

BRAZIL
a/ Estimated residually.

CHILE
a/ Includes a statistical discrepancy.

COLOMBIA
a/ Do not include government provisions for fixed capital consumption.
b/ Obtained by subtraction. Includes variations in stocks of products not included in (1.7).
c/ Only of some products.

COSTA RICA
a/ Include current transfers from state-owned enterprises.

GUATEMALA
a/ Presumably represent net indirect taxes on subsidies.
b/ No information supplied.

HONDURAS
a/ The profits (or losses) of public enterprises are treated as indirect taxes (or subsidies).
b/ Changes in stocks in the hands of enterprises.

EL SALVADOR
a/ Apparently net indirect taxes on subsidies.
b/ Private consumption includes variations in stocks.

MEXICO
a/ Private consumption is obtained residually. Includes variations in stocks.

PANAMA
a/ Variations in stocks included in private consumption and in gross fixed investment.

PERU
a/ Estimates of the Banco Central de Reserva, Peru.
b/ Includes a statistical discrepancy.

URUGUAY
a/ Obtained residually. Includes variations in stocks except of wool and livestock.
b/ Only wool and livestock.

VENEZUELA
a/ Includes changes in animal stocks.

BRITISH GUIANA
a/ Includes some changes in stocks.

JAMAICA
a/ Consolidated with the national income account.
b/ Include non-tax payments levied on enterprises.
c/ Includes a statistical discrepancy.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
a/ Includes interest on the public debt.

/Table 7

Table 7

Statistical coverage

ACCOUNT 2. NATIONAL INCOME

(At current prices)

Transactions \ Country	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total	
2.1 Compensation of employees (4.7)	xa/		xab/	x	x		x		x		x			x		xa/				xa/	x	x	12	1
2.2 Income from unincorporated enterprises (4.8)	x		xb/		x	xa/	x				y			xa/		x			x	x	x	x	9	2 1
2.3 Income from property (4.9)	x		xa/	xa/	x		x		x		x					x			x	xb/	x	xa/	10	1
2.4 Saving of corporations (3.3)	x		x	x	x	x	xa/				x			x		x			x	x	xa/	xb/	13	
2.5 Direct taxes on corporations (5.9)	x		x	x	x	xb/	x		xa/		x			x		x			x	x	x	x	14	
2.6 General government income from property and entrepreneurship (5.6)	x		xd/	xb/	x	x	xb/		x		xa/			x		x			x	x	x	x	14	
2.7 Less interest on the public debt (5.7)	x			x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x				b/			9	
2.8 Less Interest on consumers' debts (4.2)						x	x		x		x			a/		b/...				a/	x		5	
National income	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	xb/	xa/	18	
2.9 Net domestic product at factor cost (1.1)	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	18	
2.10 Net factor income from the rest of the world (6.2)	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	xa/	x		x	x	x	x	18	
Net national product at factor cost	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	xa/	x		x	x	x	x	18	

/Table 7 (concluded)

Table 7 (concluded)

Notes (by country)

Argentina
a/ Consolidated with the domestic product account.

Brazil
a/ Consolidated with the households account under the heading of "Apropiações".
b/ Item 2.1 excludes compensation of agricultural workers, which is included in item 2.2.
c/ Only the urban sector. Includes profits, interest and rent.
d/ Only government revenue from real estate.

Chile
a/ The item is called "personal income from work, property and entrepreneurship".
b/ Taxes on enterprises apparently include taxes on unincorporated enterprises.

Colombia
a/ Obtained residually.
b/ Does not include net imputed rent for government buildings.

Ecuador
a/ Only private corporations.
b/ Includes saving of public corporations.

Guatemala
a/ Apparently relate to corporations.

Honduras
a/ Excluding profits (or losses) of State-owned enterprises, which are treated as indirect taxes (or subsidies).

Panama
a/ Excluding interest on consumers' debt.

Peru
a/ Estimates of the Banco Central de Reserva, Peru.
b/ Apparently impossible to estimate.
c/ Includes net current transfers from abroad.

British Guiana
a/ Includes interest on the public debt.
b/ Relates to corporations owned by residents.

Jamaica
a/ Consolidated with the domestic product account.
b/ Income from property.
c/ There is no indication. It is apparently subtracted from item 2.3.

Trinidad and Tobago
a/ Relates to corporations owned by residents.
b/ Includes interest on the public debt which is considered as factor payments.

/Table 8

Table 8

Statistical coverage

ACCOUNT 3. DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION

(At current prices)

Transactions \ Country	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru a/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total
3.1 Gross domestic fixed capital formation (1.7)	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x a/		x		x	x a/	x	x	x	17
3.2 Increase in stocks (1.8)	x a/		x	x a/	x	x	x	x/	x		x a/	x/		x/		x		x a/	x	x	x	x	14
Gross domestic capital formation	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	16
3.3 Saving of corporations (2.4)	x		x	x	x	x	x				x			x		x			x	x	x	x	13
3.4 Provisions for fixed capital consumption in corporations (1.2*)											x			-		-							1
3.5 Net capital transfers to corporations (5.14 + 6.8 - 4.15)											x												1
3.6 Net borrowing of corporations -(4.18 + 5.19 + 6.11)											x												1
Finance of gross capital formation in corporations											x												1
3.7 Finance of gross capital formation in non-corporate private sector (4.12)											x												1
3.8 Finance of gross capital formation in non-corporate public sector (5.13)											x												1
Finance of gross domestic capital formation	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	x			12

Note: An asterisk denotes "part of" item listed.

/Table 8 (concluded)

Table 8 (concluded)

General Note: There is no information on finance of capital except in the case of Ecuador and Panama; the remaining countries record saving and provisions for fixed capital consumption, by institution separately as direct sources of gross capital formation.

Notes (By country):

ARGENTINA: a/ Only of some products.

COLOMBIA: a/ Only of some products.

EL SALVADOR: a/ Included in private consumption.

HONDURAS: a/ Only stocks in the hands of enterprises.

MEXICO: a/ Included in private consumption.

PANAMA: a/ Variations in stocks included in private consumption and in gross fixed capital formation.

PERU: a/ Estimates of the Banco Central de Reserva, Peru.

URUGUAY: a/ Only wool and livestock, the rest being included in private consumption.

VENEZUELA: a/ Includes changes in animal stocks.

/Table 9

Table 9

Statistical coverage

ACCOUNT 4. HOUSEHOLDS AND NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS

(At current prices)

Transactions \ Countries	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil a/	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru a/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total
Current account																							
4.1 Consumption expenditure (1.5)	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	19
4.2 Interest on consumers' debts -(2.8)						x	x		x		x					b/				a/ x			5
4.3 Direct taxes (5.10)	x		x	x	x	x*	x		x		x			x		x			x	x	x	x	14
4.4 Other current transfers to general government (5.11)	x		b/ x			x	x		x		x			x		x				x			9
4.5 Current transfers to the rest of the world (6.5)					x	-	a/		x		a/			a/		b/				x	a/ x		4
4.6 Saving (4.13)	x			x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	x	x		12
Disposal of current income	x			x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	x	x		12
4.7 Compensation of employees (2.1)	x		c/ x	x	x		x		x		x			x		x				x	x	x	12
4.8 Income from unincorporated enterprises (2.2)	x		c/ x		x	x	x		a/ x		x			b/ x		x			x		x	x	8
4.9 Income from Property (2.3)	x		d/ x	x		x					x					x			x	a/	x	a/ x	10
4.10 Current transfers from general government (5.3)	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	b/ x	b/ x	x	14
4.11 Current transfers from the rest of the world (6.3*)					x	x	a/ x		x		a/			a/		x				x	a/ x		7
Income of households and private non-profit institutions	x			x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	x	x		12
Capital reconciliation account	c/			a/	a/	b/	b/		b/					b/		c/			a/	c/	c/		
4.12 Finance of gross capital formation in non-corporate private sector (3.7)											x												1
Disbursements											x												1
4.13 Saving (4.6)	x			x	x	x	x		x		x		x	x			x		x	x			12
4.14 Provisions for fixed capital consumption (1.2*)											x												1
4.15 Net capital transfers from corporations (3.5*)											a/												
4.16 Net capital transfers from general government (5.15)											x												1
4.17 Net capital transfers from the rest of the world (6.9)											x												1
4.18 Net borrowing -(3.6 + 5.19 + 6.11)							x				x			x									3
Receipts											x												1

Note: An asterisk denotes "part of" item listed.

/Table 9 (concluded)

Table 9 (concluded)

Notes by countries:

ARGENTINA
a/ Has no capital reconciliation account.

BRAZIL
a/ Has no capital reconciliation account, it being consolidated with the national income account under the head of "Apropiação".
b/ There is information available on social security contributions.
c/ Compensation of agricultural workers is included in 4.8.
d/ Only the urban sector.

COLOMBIA
a/ Has no capital reconciliation account.

COSTA RICA
a/ Has no capital account.

CHILE
a/ Apparently excludes taxes paid by unincorporated enterprises.
b/ Has no capital account.

ECUADOR
a/ Current transfers from and to the rest of the world are entered as capital transactions.
b/ Has a very simplified capital account.

GUATEMALA
a/ Includes saving of corporations.
b/ Has no capital account

HONDURAS
a/ Apparently does not conduct these transactions.

PANAMA
a/ Current transfers from and to the rest of the world are entered as capital transactions.
b/ Excluding interest on consumers' debt.
c/ Has a simplified capital account.

PERU
a/ Estimates of the Banco Central de Reserva, Peru.
b/ There are no figures available.
c/ Has no capital account.

VENEZUELA
a/ Has no capital reconciliation account.

BRITISH GUIANA
a/ Includes interest on the public debt.

JAMAICA
a/ There are no data available.
b/ Include interest on the public debt.
c/ Has no capital account.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
a/ Net international transfers.
b/ Apparently net transfers.
c/ Has no capital account.

/Table 10

Table 10

Statistical coverage

ACCOUNT 5. GENERAL GOVERNMENT

(At current prices)

Transactions \ Countries	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru a/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total
Current account																							
5.1 Consumption expenditure (1.6)	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	19
5.2 Subsidies -(1.4)	x		x	x	x	x	x		i/		x			x	a/	x	x		x	x	x	x	14
5.3 Current transfers to households (4.10)	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	x	x	x	14
5.4 Current transfers to the rest of the world (6.5)					x	x	x		x		-			-		x				x	x	x	8
5.5 Saving (5.16)	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	x	x	x	14
Disposal of current revenue	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	x	x	x	14
5.6 Income from property and entrepreneurship (2.6)	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	x	x	x	14
5.7 Less interest on the public debt (2.7)	x			x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x				x	x	x	10
5.8 Indirect taxes (1.3)	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	a/	x	x		x	x	x	x	16
5.9 Direct taxes on corporations (2.5)	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	x	x	x	14
5.10 Direct taxes on households (4.3)	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	x	x	x	14
5.11 Other current transfers from households (4.4)	x		b/	x		x	x		x		x			x		x				x	-		9
5.12 Current transfers from the rest of the world (6.3*)			b/		x	x	x		x		-			-		x				x	x		7
Current revenue	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	x	x	x	14
Capital reconciliation account	a/		c/	a/	b/	b/	b/		c/					b/		b/			a/	c/	d/		
5.13 Finance of gross capital formation in non-corporate public sector (3.8)							x				x												2
5.14 Net capital transfers to corporations (3.5*)											x												1
5.15 Net capital transfers to non-corporate private sector (4.16)							x				x												2
Disbursements											x			x									2
5.16 Saving (5.5)	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x				x		x	12
5.17 Provisions for fixed capital consumption (1.2*)											x												1
5.18 Net capital transfers from the rest of the world (6.10)							x				x			x									3
5.19 Net borrowing -(3.6 + 4.19 + 6.11)							x				x												2
Receipts											x			x									2

Note: An asterisk denotes "part of" item listed.

/Table 10 (concluded)

Table 10 (concluded)

Notes by country:

ARGENTINA
a/ Has a capital reconciliation account.

BRAZIL
a/ Only the urban sector.
b/ Possibly included in "other current income" which is not broken down.
c/ Has no capital reconciliation account.

CHILE
a/ Apparently includes taxes on non-incorporated enterprises.
b/ Has no capital account.

COLOMBIA
a/ Has no capital reconciliation account.

COSTA RICA
a/ Include current transfers from State-owned enterprises.
b/ Has no capital account.

ECUADOR
a/ Includes saving of public corporations.
b/ Has a very simplified capital account.

EL SALVADOR
a/ Apparently excluding subsidies.

GUATEMALA
a/ Considered in indirect taxes.
b/ Has no capital reconciliation account.

HONDURAS
a/ Include losses of public enterprises.
b/ The heading is included but no transfers are shown.
c/ Profits (or losses) of public enterprises, considered as indirect taxes (subsidies).

PANAMA
a/ Included in net capital transfers from the rest of the world.
b/ Has a simplified capital account.

PARAGUAY
a/ Indirect taxes excluding subsidies.

PERU
a/ Estimates of the Banco Central de Reserva, Peru.
b/ Has no capital account.

VENEZUELA
a/ Has no capital account.

JAMAICA
a/ Include interest on the public debt.
b/ Include non-tax payments levied on enterprises.
c/ Has no capital account.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
a/ Includes interest on the public debt.
b/ Apparently net transfers.
c/ Net current transfers from the rest of the world.
d/ Has no capital reconciliation account.

/Table 11

Table 11

Statistical coverage

ACCOUNT 6. EXTERNAL TRANSACTIONS (REST OF THE WORLD ACCOUNT)

(At current prices)

Transactions \ Country	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru a/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total
Current account																							
6.1 Exports of goods and services (1.9)	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	19
6.2 Net factor income from the rest of the world (2.10)	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	18
6.3 Current transfers from the rest of the world (4.11 + 5.12)					x	x	x		x		=a/			=a/		x				x	=a/ x		7
Current receipts	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	x	x		13
6.4 Imports of goods and services -(1.10)	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	19
6.5 Current transfers to the rest of the world (4.5 + 5.4)					x	x	x		x		=a/			=a/		x				x	x a/		7
6.6 Surplus of nation on current account (6.7)	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	x	x		13
Disposal of current receipts	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	x	x		13
Capital reconciliation account	a/		a/	a/	a/	a/	a/		a/							b/			a/	a/	b/		
6.7 Surplus of nation on current account (6.6)	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x		x		12
6.8 Net capital transfers from the rest of the world to corporations (3.5*)											=a/												
6.9 Net capital transfers from the rest of the world to households (4.17)											=a/			=a/									2
6.10 Net capital transfers from the rest of the world to general government (5.18)											=a/ x			=a/ x									2
Receipts											x			x									2
6.11 Net lending to the rest of the world -(3.6 + 4.18 + 5.19)											x			x							x		3
Disbursements											x			x									2

Note: An asterisk denotes "part of" item listed.

/Table 11 (concluded)

Table 11 (concluded)

General note: The analysis does not include information published for the balance of payments, which is not presented with the national accounts.

Notes by country:

ARGENTINA	a/ Has a capital account.
BRAZIL	a/ Has a capital account.
COLOMBIA	a/ Has no capital account.
COSTA RICA	a/ Has no capital account.
CHILE	a/ Has no capital account.
ECUADOR	a/ Has a very simplified capital account.
GUATEMALA	a/ Has no capital account.
HONDURAS	a/ The heading is included, but no transfers seem to have been received.
PANAMA	a/ Included in net capital transfers.
PERU	a/ Estimates of the Banco Central de Reserva, Perú. b/ Has no capital account.
VENEZUELA	a/ Has no capital account.
JAMAICA	a/ Has no capital account.
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	a/ Broken down into transfers to households and to government. b/ Capital account not presented in line with the SNA.

/Table 12

Table 12

Statistical coverage

INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(At current prices)

Industrial origin \ Country	Argentina a/	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica a/	Chile	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras a/	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama a/	Paraguay	Peru a/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica a/	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total		
1. Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	x		x	x	xb/	x	x	x			x			x	x			x	x	x	x	x	15		
a. Crop production	xb/			x		xa/									xa/			x				x	2	3	1
b. Stock farming															x			x					2		
c. Forestry				x											x							x	3		
d. Hunting and fishing	xc/			x		xa/									x			xa/				x	6		
2. Mining and quarrying	x			x		x	x	x			x			b/	x				xa/	xb/	xa/	x	11	2	1
a. Mining					x													x							
b. Petroleum			x																		xa/				
3. Manufacturing	x			x		x	x	x			x			x	x				xa/	xb/	xa/	xa/	12		
4. Construction	x			x	x	x	x	x			x			xb/	x			x	x	x	xc/	x	14		
5. Electricity, gas and water	x			x	c/	x	x	xa/			x			x	xb/			x	x	x	xd/	a/	12		
6. Transport and communication	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x			x	x			x			x	xb/	14		
a. Transport	x			x														x		x			4		
b. Communication	x			x														x		x			4		
7. Trade and finance	x		x	x		x	x	x			x			x	x			x	b/	x	x	xc/	13		
a. Trade	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x			x				x		x	x	xb/	13		
b. Finance	x		x	x	d/	x	x	x			x			x				x		x	x	xc/	12		
8. Ownership of dwellings	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x			x	x			x		x	x	x	14		
9. Public administration and defence	x		x	xa/	xe/	xb/	x	xa/			x			x	xc/			x	x	x	xd/	xe/	15		
10. Other services	x		x	x	xc/	x	x	xb/			x			x	x			x	xb/	x	xe/	xc/	15		
Total	x		x	x	xa/	x	x	x			xa/			xa/	x			x	x	xa/	x	x	15		
At factor cost — Gross	x			x	x		x	x			x			x	x			x	x	x	x	x	13	15	
At factor cost — Net			x			x																	2		
At market prices — Gross	x					x		x							x								4	4	
At market prices — Net																									
Statistical coverage	1950-61		1947-60	1950-63	1950-62	1928-64	1950-64	1958-63	1950-63		1925-62			1946-62	1950-62	1950-60	1953-55-63	1955-61	1960-63	1959-63	1952-62				
Indirect taxes	x		x	x	xf/	x	x	x	x		xb/			x	x	x	x	x	xc/	xc/	x	x	16	2	
Subsidies	x		x	x	x	x	x				xc/			x		x	x		xc/	x	x	x	14		

/Table 12 (concluded)

Table 12 (concluded)

General note: The SNA breaks the table down further. Details were omitted for want of information, as the countries had only the following data available.

Notes by country:

ARGENTINA
a/ The analysis is based on information furnished by CONADE, except where specifically indicated.
b/ Items 1a. and 1b. include own-account construction and improvements and development of permanent crops.
c/ Item 1d. relates only to fishing.

COLOMBIA
a/ Item 9 includes all general government services.

COSTA RICA
a/ Items 1, 8 and 10 cover only the private sector. The public sector is presented under a special heading.
b/ Item 1 includes home ownership in the agricultural sector.
c/ Electricity, part of item 5 is included in item 10; water and sanitary services, in item 9.
d/ Item 7b., State service payments only, is included in public enterprises.
e/ Includes all general government services
f/ Includes current transfers from public enterprises.

CHILE
a/ Part of item 1d. -hunting- is included in forestry.
b/ Includes all general government services.

EL SALVADOR
a/ Water and sanitary services -part of item 5- are included in item 9.
b/ Public education is included in item 9.

HONDURAS
a/ Sectoral totals calculated independently of expenditure.
b/ Include the surplus on current account of public enterprises.
c/ Include the deficit on current account of public enterprises.

PANAMA
a/ Service payments to the Canal Zone are presented separately and include factor services.
b/ Item 2 is included in item 4.

PARAGUAY
a/ Item 1a. includes agricultural services.
b/ Item 5 is broken down into electricity, water and sanitary services in the official statistics.
c/ Item 9 covers only compensation of the central administration.

PERU
a/ Estimates of the Banco Central de la Reserva, Perú, at the national income level, at factor cost and at market prices. Include only 8 sectors, not in line with the SNA.

URUGUAY
a/ Item 1d. represents maritime hunting.

VENEZUELA
a/ Item 2 includes petroleum refining.
b/ Items 6, 7 and 8 are included in item 10.
c/ Coverage since 1950.

JAMAICA
a/ The official statistics present more detailed information than this table; the sectors are divided into sub-sectors, except for trade, for which total figures are shown.
b/ Item 2 includes refining.
c/ The indirect taxes include turnover taxes.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
a/ Item 2 includes petroleum refining. Item 2 in the official statistics is broken down into quarrying and petroleum and asphalt mining (including refining).
b/ There are further details for item 3.
c/ Item 4 does not include own-account construction by government and enterprises.
d/ Water and sanitary services are included in item 9.
e/ Item 9 includes general government health and education services.

BRITISH GUIANA
a/ Electricity is included in item 3, and water and sanitary services in item 9.
b/ Items 6 and 7a. are presented together for the years 1957-59.
c/ Item 7b. is included in item 10 for the years 1953-59.
d/ Item 9 includes interest on the public debt.

/Table 13

Table 13

Statistical coverage

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

(At current prices)

Type of expenditure / Country	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru a/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total
Statistical coverage	1950-61		1957-60b/	1950-63	1950-62	1958-64	1950-64	1958-63	1950-63		1925-62	1950-63		1946-62	1950-62	1950-60	1956-63	1955-61	1950-63	1959-63	1952-62	1952-60b/	
1. Total consumption	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	19
a. Private consumption	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	19
b. General government consumption	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	19
2. Total gross capital formation	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	16
a. Gross fixed capital formation	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	17
b. Increase in stocks	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	14
3. Exports of goods and services	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	19
4. Less: imports of goods and services	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	19
5. Gross domestic product	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	19
6. Net factor income from the rest of the world	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	18
7. Gross national product	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	18

/Table 13 (concluded)

Table 13 (concluded)

Notes by countries:

ARGENTINA
a/ Item 1a. obtained by subtraction. Includes variations in stocks of final consumer goods and of raw materials and semi-processed products, mainly of industrial origin or imported, not included in variations in stocks.
b/ Item 2b. includes only variation in stocks of a large group of raw materials, mainly agricultural.

BRAZIL
a/ Item 1a. obtained by subtraction.
b/ Item 5, statistical coverage up to 1963.

COLOMBIA
a/ Item 1a. obtained by subtraction.

CHILE
a/ Coverage 1940-64.

EL SALVADOR
a/ Item 2b. is included in item 1a.

MEXICO
a/ Item 1a. obtained by subtraction.
b/ Item 2b. is included in item 1a.

PANAMA
a/ Item 2b. is included in items 1a. and 2a.
b/ Service payments by residents to the Canal Zone and the Free Colon Zone are included in exports and in the gross domestic product.

PERU
a/ Estimates of the Banco Central de la Reserva del Perú.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
a/ Information for 1950, 1953 and 1955.
b/ 1950, 1953 and 1955 imports, excluding goods and services, and net income excluding factors from abroad.

URUGUAY
a/ Item 1a. obtained by subtraction. Includes the increase in stocks, except of wool and livestock.
b/ Item 2b., increase in wool and animal stocks.

VENEZUELA
a/ Item 2a., includes the increase in animal stocks.
b/ For 1950-59, item 3 covers only exports (f.o.b.) of goods.
c/ For 1950-59, item 4 includes imports excluding services and current transfers to the rest of the world.

JAMAICA
a/ There is a statistical discrepancy between the gross domestic product and its components.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
a/ Includes interest on the public debt.

BRITISH GUIANA
a/ For 1957-59, part of the changes in stocks is included in item 1a.
b/ Statistical coverage up to 1962.

/Table 14

Table 14

Statistical coverage

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIONAL INCOME, AT FACTOR COST

(At current prices)

Factor participation \ Country	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil a/	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru a/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total	
1. Compensation of employees	x		xc/	x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	x	x	x	12	
a. Wages and salaries	x				x				x					x						x			5	
b. Employers' contribution to social security	x				x				x					x									4	1
c. Other workers' income					x														x	x			1	1
2. Income from unincorporated enterprises	x		xc/	x	x	x	xa/		x		x			x		x				x	x	x	9	1
3. Income from property	x		x		x		xab/				x			b/		x			x	x	x	x	10	2
a. Rent							xb/													x	x		3	
b. Interest							x/													xa/	x		2	1
c. Dividens							x/													x			1	
d. Corporate transfer payments							xb/													x	a/		2	
4. Saving of corporations	x		x	x	x		xc/				x			xb/		x/			x	x	x	xa/	13	1
5. Direct taxes on corporations	x		x	x	x	xa/	x		x		x			x		xb/			x	x	x	x	14	
6. General government income from property and entrepreneurship	x		xd/	x	x	xb/	xd/		x		xa/			x		x			x	x	x	x	14	
7. Less: interest on the public debt	x			x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x				a/	b/	b/	9	
8. Less: interest on consumers' debt						x	x		x		x			a/							x		5	
9. National income	x		xb/	x	x	x	x	x	x		xa/	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	xb/	xbc/	18	
Statistical coverage	1950-61		1947-60	1950-63	1950-62	1958-64	1950-64	1958-63	1950-63		1925-62	1950-63		1946-62	1950-62	1950-60	1950-63;1963		1960-63	1959-63	1952-62	1953-55 a/		

/Table 14 (concluded)

Table 14 (concluded)

General note: The national income table is not classified by type of organization as in the SNA since only two countries (Panama and Trinidad and Tobago) supply these data.

PANAMA: Item 1, private enterprises. Item 1a. includes forestry, hunting and fishing. Item 1b. adds a further item: manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and transport. Item 1a. (ii) and 1b. (ii). No distinction, is made between corporations and unincorporated enterprises as regards the operating surplus. Items 2 and 3. No distinction is made between public corporations and government enterprises. Public enterprises are entered separately.

TRINIDAD Y TOBAGO: Item 1, private enterprises. Item 1a. agriculture, mining, forestry and fishing, including commodity distributior. Item 1b. adds two items: petroleum and asphalt, and manufacturing. Items 1a. (ii) and 1b. (ii). No distinction is made between corporations and unincorporated enterprises as regards the operating surplus. Items 2 and 3. No distinction is made between public corporations and government enterprises. Public utility enterprises entered separately.

Notes by countries:

BRAZIL:
a/ Official information presented in a different way from the SNA. Data in supplementary tables enabled the items to be reconstructed on the lines of the United Nations classification.
b/ Net factor income payments from the rest of the world not distributed among the component parts are entered separately.
c/ Item 2 includes compensation of agricultural workers.
d/ Item 6 includes only rent paid to the Government.

CHILE:
a/ Item 5 apparently includes direct taxes on unincorporated enterprises.
b/ Item 6 is b oken down into rent, interest, dividends and profits of Government enterprises.

ECUADOR:
a/ Items 2 and 3 are combined from 1960 onwards.
b/ Item 3 broken down into its individual parts up to 1959 only.
c/ Item 4 covers savings of private corporations only.
d/ Item 6 includes savings of public corporations.

HONDURAS:
a/ Profits (or losses) of public enterprises are considered as indirect taxes (or subsidies).

PANAMA:
a/ Item 3 does not include interest on the consumers' debt.
b/ Item 4 divided, into private enterprises and public enterprises.

PERU:
a/ Estimated of the Banco Central de Reserva del Perú.
b/ Items 4 and 5 do not specify type of enterprises.

JAMAICA:
a/ Item 3b. net of interest on the public debt.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO:
a/ Item 3d. relates to petroleum royalties.
b/ In item 7 interest on the public debt is included as national income factor payments.

BRITISH GUIANA:
a/ Resident corporations.
b/ Item 7 considered as factor payments.
c/ Item 9: coverage up to 1963.

/Table 15

Table 15

Statistical coverage

THE FINANCE OF GROSS DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION

(At current prices)

Transactions \ Country	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile	Ecuador a/	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru a/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total	
1. Provisions for the consumption of fixed capital	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	17	
a. Private sector, excluding corporations							x				x			x							x			4
b. Private corporations																								
c. Public corporations							x				x			x									1	2
d. Government enterprises											x										x		1	1
e. General government							x				x			x									3	
2. Saving	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	x	x		13	
a. General government	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			xa/		x			x	x	x	x	14	
i. Central government														x										1
ii. State governments																								
iii. Local authorities							x							xb/									1	2
iv. Social security funds														x									1	
b. Public corporations					x									x									2	
c. Private corporations	x			x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	x	x	x	4	3
d. Households	x		x c/	x	x	x	x				x			xa/		x			x	x	x		11	1
3. Deficit on current account	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	x	x		13	
4. Finance of gross domestic capital formation	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	x	x		13	
Statistical coverage	1950-61		1947-60	1950-63	1950-62	1958-64	1950-64	1958-63	1950-63		1925-62			1946-62	1950-62	1950-60	1950-53; 1963		1960-63	1959-63	1952-62	1952-56		

/Table 15 (concluded)

Table 15 (concluded)

Notes by country:

BRAZIL: a/ Incomplete information.

ECUADOR: a/ Some items not comparable with the SNA.

PANAMA: a/ Excluding net current transfers from the rest of the world.
b/ Incl. 111: municipal authorities.

PERU: a/ Estimates prepared by the Banco de Reserva del Perú.

BRITISH GUIANA: a/ Coverage 1953-1963.
b/ Resident corporations.

/Table 16

Table 16

Statistical coverage

COMPOSITION OF GROSS DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION, BY TYPE OF GOOD

At market prices

(At current prices)

Type of goods \ Country	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru a/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total	
1. Gross fixed capital formation	xa/		x	xa/	x	x	x	xa/	x		x	x		xa/		xb/		x	xa/	xa/	x	x	17	
a. Land																				x			1	1
b. Dwellings	xb/			x		xa/	x	x			x			x				x		x	x	x	5	1
c. Non-residential buildings							x	x			x									x		x	4	1
d. Other construction and works				x			x				x			x				x		x	x	x	6	1
e. Transport equipment	x			x			x							xb/						xb/		xa/	6	4
i. Passenger vehicles						xb/		x			x							x		x	x		1	
ii. Other transport equipment																				x			1	5
f. Machinery and other equipment	x			x			x							xa/						xa/		xa/	6	
2. Increase in stocks	xa/		x	x	x	x	x	b/	x		x	a/		a/		x		xa/	xa/	x	x	x	14	
a. Raw materials																								
b. Work in progress																								
c. Finished goods																								
3. Total gross capital formation	x		x	x	x	x	x	b/	x		x			a/	x	x	xa/	x	x	x	x	x	16	
Statistical coverage	1950-61		1947-60	1950-63	1950-62	1940-64	1950-64	1958-63	1950-63		1925-62	1950-63		1946-61	1950-62	1950-60	1956-63	1955-61	1950-63	1959-63	1952-62	1953; 1955-62		

/Table 16 (concluded)

Table 16 (concluded)

Notes by country:

ARGENTINA
a/ Repairs given as a separate item.
b/ Broken down by public and private construction.
c/ Item 2 covers only the increase in stocks of an important group of raw materials, mainly agricultural.

COLOMBIA
a/ Equine animals shown as a separate item.

CHILE
a/ Broken down by buildings, public works and other works.
b/ Machinery and equipment broken down by imports and domestic production.

EL SALVADOR
a/ Item 1 broken down by private and government capital formation and further subdivided into capital goods and construction. Private sector construction broken down by residential buildings, industrial construction, construction for commerce or services and other construction.
b/ Item 2 incorporated in private consumption.

MEXICO
a/ Item 2 incorporated in private consumption.

PANAMA
a/ Three additional items are shown separately: live animals not intended for the satisfaction of human needs; changes in the value of plantations and livestock inventories; and unspecified capital goods.
b/ Item 1e. covers communications equipment.
c/ Item 1f. further broken down by agricultural and industrial equipment.
d/ Item 2 incorporated partly in item 1 and partly in private consumption.

PERU
a/ Estimates prepared by the Banco Central de la Reserva del Perú.
b/ Only private capital formation by type of capital good; broken down by machinery and production equipment; new constructions; and other private sector works.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
a/ Coverage for 1950, 1953 and 1955.

URUGUAY
a/ Item 2 relates to wool and livestock. The remainder included under private consumption.

VENEZUELA
a/ Item 1 includes the increase in livestock inventories.

JAMAICA
a/ An additional item is shown separately: exploration and prospecting, broken down by mining and other activities.
b/ Item 1e. is given fuller coverage, private cars, lorries and buses and other transport equipment being shown as separate items.
c/ Item 1f. broken down by industrial machinery and equipment, agricultural machinery and equipment, other machinery and equipment.

BRITISH GUIANA
a/ Items 1b., 1c., 1d., period 1957-59, aggregated.
b/ Items 1c. and 1d., period 1953-56, aggregated.
c/ Items 1e. and 1f. period 1953-59, aggregated.

/Table 17

Table 17

Statistical coverage

COMPOSITION OF GROSS DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION, BY INDUSTRIAL USE

At market prices
(At current prices)

Branch of activity \ Country	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru a/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total	
1. Gross fixed capital formation	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x b/		x		x	x b/	x	x	x abc/	17	
a. Agriculture, forestry and fishing								x			x									x	x	x	5	
b. Mining and quarrying								x			x									x	x	x	4	1
c. Manufacturing								x			x									x d/	x	x	4	
d. Construction								x			x									x d/		x	3	
e. Electricity, gas and water								x			x									x		x	4	
f. Transport and communications								x			x									x			3	
g. Trade								x			x									x	x	x	4	1
h. Finance								x			x									x		x	3	
i. Ownership of dwellings											x									x			2	1
j. Public administration								x			x									x			3	
k. Services								x			x									x	x	x	5	
2. Increase in stocks in:	x c/		x	x	x	x	x	x/	x		x b/	x/		x/		x		x c/	x c/	x d/	x	x bc/	14	
a. Agriculture, forestry and fishing																				-	x		1	
i. Livestock																								
ii. Other																								
b. Mining, manufacturing and construction																				x d/			1	
c. Wholesale trade																				x				1
d. Retail trade																					x			
e. Public administration																				-				
f. Other																				e/				
3. Total gross capital formation	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x d/	16	
Statistical coverage	1950-62		1947-60	1950-63	1950-62	1940-64	1950-64	1958-63	1950-63		1925-55	1950-63		1946-62	1950-62	1950-60	1956-63	1955-61	1950-63	1959-63	1953,55,62	1952-56		

/Table 17 (concluded)

Table 17 (concluded)

Notes by countries:

ARGENTINA
a/ Item 2 covers only the increase in stocks of an important group of raw materials, mainly agricultural.

EL SALVADOR
a/ Item 2 incorporated in private consumption.

HONDURAS
a/ Item 2 aggregated.

MEXICO
a/ Item 2 incorporated in private consumption.

PANAMA
a/ Item 2 incorporated partly in item 1 and partly in private consumption.

PERU
a/ Estimates prepared by the Banco Central de la Reserva del Perú.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
a/ Coverage for 1950, 1953 and 1955.

URUGUAY
a/ Item 2: increase in wool and livestock inventories.

VENEZUELA
a/ Item 2 includes the increase in livestock inventories.

JAMAICA
a/ Item 1b. includes refining.
b/ Item 1c. broken down by sugar, molasses, rum and other manufactures.
c/ Fuller coverage. Public utilities (electricity, gas and water) and transport and communications shown as separate items.
d/ Item 2b. broken down by mining, quarrying and refining, manufacturing and construction; the first two of these sub-divisions are broken down in their turn.
e/ Item 2f. broken down more fully.

BRITISH GUIANA
a/ Data by branch of activity relate to total gross domestic capital formation.
b/ 1957-59: inventory changes partly incorporated in private consumption.
c/ Coverage for 1953-62.

/Table 18

Table 18

Statistical coverage

COMPOSITION OF GROSS DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION, BY TYPE OF PURCHASER

At market prices

(At current prices)

Type of purchaser / Country	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru a/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total	
1. Gross fixed capital formation	x/p		x/p	x/p	x/p	x	x	x/p	x/p		x	x		x/p		x/p		x/p	x/p	x/p	x/p	x	17	
a. Private sector, excluding corporations	x/p		x/p		x			x/p			x					x/p		x/p		x/p	x/p		1	1953-62
b. Private corporations	x		x		x		x	x/p	x		x			x		x/p		x/p		x/p	x/p		11	1952-62
c. Public corporations	p		x		x/p		x/p	p			x					x/p		x/p		x/p	x/p		1	1959-63
d. Government enterprises	x		x		x/p		x/p	x/p			x					x		x/p		x/p	x/p		4	1950-63
e. General government	x		x		x		x		x		x					x		x		x	x/p		1	1955-61
2. Increase in stocks	x/p		x	x/p	x	x	x	p	x		x/p	p		p		x		x/p	x/p	x	x/p		6	1950-63
a. Private sector, excluding corporations							x				x												1	1956-63
b. Private corporations					x						x												1	1950-60
c. Public corporations	x				x/p		x/p				x												1	1950-62
d. Government enterprises	x				x/p		x/p				x												2	1950-63
e. General government	x				x/p		x/p				x/p												14	1946-62
Total	x		x	x/p	x/p	x	x/p	x/p	x/p		x/p	x/p		x/p		x/p		x/p	x/p	x/p	x/p	x	16	
Statistical coverage	1950-61		1947-60	1950-63	1950-62	1940-64	1950-64	1958-63	1950-63		1925-62	1950-63		1946-62	1950-62	1950-60	1956-63	1955-61	1950-63	1959-63	1952-62	1953-62		

/Table 18 (concluded)

Table 18 (concluded)

Notes by countries:

ARGENTINA	a/ Item 1 broken down by private sector, and general government and government enterprises. b/ Item 2 covers only the increase in stocks of an important group of raw materials mainly agricultural.
BRAZIL	a/ Item 1 broken down by public sector and private sector.
COLOMBIA	a/ Total gross domestic capital formation broken down by private enterprises, government and government enterprises.
COSTA RICA	a/ Broken down by private enterprises, government enterprises and general government.
ECUADOR	a/ 1960-63, items 1c. and 1e. aggregated. b/ 1960-63, items 2c. and 2e. aggregated.
EL SALVADOR	a/ Item 1 broken down by private sector and public sector. b/ Item 2 incorporated in increase of stocks.
GUATEMALA	a/ Item 1 broken down by private sector and general government.
HONDURAS	a/ Item 2: detailed coverage only for 1948 and 1950-62.
MEXICO	a/ Item 2 incorporated in private consumption.
PANAMA	a/ Item 2 incorporated partly in item 1 and partly in private consumption.
PERU	a/ Estimated prepared by the Banco Central de la Reserva del Perú. b/ Item 1 broken down by private sector and public sector.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	a/ Coverage for 1950, 1953 and 1955.
URUGUAY	a/ Item 1 broken down by private sector and public sector. b/ Item 2 covers only increases in wool and livestock inventories.
VENEZUELA	a/ Item 2 includes the increase in livestock inventories.
JAMAICA	a/ Item 1 broken down by private enterprises (including government enterprises) and general government.
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	a/ Item 1 broken down by private sector and public sector, and the latter further sub-divided by general government and public utilities and government enterprises.
BRITISH GUIANA	a/ 1957-59: livestock inventory changes partly incorporated in private consumption.

/Table 19

Table 19

Statistical coverage

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLDS AND OF PRIVATE NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS

(At current prices)

Income and expenditure \ Country	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil a/	Colombia	Costa Rica a/	Chile	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru a/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total	
1. Compensation of employees	M[a/]	M[b/]	x	x	x		x		x		x			x		x			x	x	x	x	13	} 1
2. Income from property and entrepreneurship	x	M[b/]	x	x	M[a/] x		x		M[a/]		M[a/]					x			x	M[a/]	x	x	12	
3. Less Interest on consumers' debt						x	x		x		M[a/]			x							x		5	} 1
4. Current transfers from general government	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	M[b/]	x	x	14	
5. Current transfers from the rest of the world					x	x	M[a/] x		x					a/			x			x	x		7	
6. Income	x		a/ x	x		x	M[a/]		M[a/]		x			M[a/]		x			x	x	x		12	
7. Consumption expenditure	M[b/]		M[a/] M[a/]	x		x	x	M[a/]	x		x	M[a/]		M[b/]	x	x	x	M[a/]	x	x	M[a/]	M[a/]	19	
8. Direct taxes	M[c/]		x	x		x	M[a/] x		x		x			x		M[b/]			x	x	x	x	14	
9. Other current transfers to general government	x			x		x	x		x		x			x		M[b/]				x			9	
10. Current transfers to the rest of the world					x	-	a/		x					a/		...				x	x		4	
11. Expenditure	x		a/ x	x		x	M[a/] x	M[a/]		x	x			M[a/]		x			x	x	x		12	
12. Saving	x		a/ x	x		x	M[a/] x	M[a/]		a/ x	x			M[a/]		x			x	x	x		12	
Statistical coverage	1950-61		1947-60	1950-63	1953-55-62	1956-64	1950-64	1958-63	1950-63		1925-62a/	1950-63		1946-62		1950-62		1950-53, 1955-63	1955-61	1960-63	1959-63	1952-62a/	1952-56	

/Table 19 (concluded)

Table 19 (concluded)

General note: The SNA includes a capital reconciliation account. It is not analysed here because there is virtually no information available. Only Honduras, Ecuador and Panama have some data.

Notes by countries:

ARGENTINA
a/ Item 1 does not include employers' contributions.
b/ Item 7 obtained by subtraction. Includes part of the variation in stocks.
c/ In item 8, direct taxes exclude employers' and workers' contributions to pension funds.

BRAZIL
a/ Information available for only some components.
b/ Compensation of agricultural workers is included in item 2.
c/ Item 7 obtained by subtraction.

COLOMBIA
a/ Item 7 obtained by subtraction.

CHILE
a/ Direct taxes on unincorporated enterprises included in corporations.

EL SALVADOR
a/ Includes the increase in stocks.

GUATEMALA
a/ Includes saving of corporations.

HONDURAS
a/ For certain years, item 2 excludes interest on consumers' debts.

MEXICO
a/ Includes the increase in stocks.

PANAMA
a/ Net current transfers from the rest of the world are included in net capital transfers.
b/ Includes part of the increase in stocks.

PERU
a/ Estimates of the Banco Central de la Reserva del Perú.
b/ Item 9 is broken down into discounts, pensions, etc., and social security contributions.

URUGUAY
a/ Item 7 obtained by subtraction.

JAMAICA
a/ Item 2, interest, excluding interest on the public debt.
b/ Item 4 includes interest on the public debt.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
a/ Item 7, for 1957-59, includes part of the changes in stocks.

/Table 20

Table 20

Statistical coverage

COMPOSITION OF PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES, AT MARKET PRICES
(At current prices)

Type of expenditure / Country	Argentina a/	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile	Ecuador	El Salvador b/	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru ab/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total	
1. Food							x	x			x			x						x	x	x	7	
a. Bread and cereals														x						x	x		3	
b. Meat														x						x	x		3	
c. Fish														x						x	x		3	
d. Milk, cheese and eggs														x						x	x		3	
e. Oils and fats														x						x	x		3	
f. Fruit and vegetables														x			x			x	x		3	1
g. Sugar, preserves and confectionery														x						x	x		3	
h. Coffee, tea, cocoa, etc.														x						x	x		3	
i. Other food														x						x	x		3	
2. Beverages							x	x			x			x						x		x	6	
a. Non-alcoholic														x						x	x		2	1
b. Alcoholic														x						x			2	
3. Tobacco							x	x			x			x						x		x	6	
4. Clothing and other personal effects							x	x			x			x			x			x	x	x	8	
a. Footwear														x						x	x		3	
b. Clothing other than footwear														x						x			2	1
c. Other personal effects														x						x	x		2	
5. Rent, rates and water charges							x	x			x			x			x			x c/	x		7	
6. Fuel and light							x	x			x			x						x c/	x	x	7	
7. Furniture, furnishings and household equipment							x				x			x						x	x	x	6	
a. Furniture and furnishings														x			x			x			2	1
b. Household equipment														x						x			2	
8. Household operation							x	x			x			x						x	x	x	7	
a. Domestic services														x						x	x		3	
b. Non durable household goods														x						x	x		3	2
c. Household services																								
9. Personal care and health expenses							x	x			x			x			x			x	c/		6	
a. Personal care														x						x			2	
b. Health expenses														x						x			2	

/Table 20 (continued)

Table 20 (continued)

Type of expenditure \ Country	Argentina a/	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile	Ecuador	El Salvador a/	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru ob/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total
10. Transport and communication							x	x			x			x			x			xx/	x	x	8
a. Personal transport equipment														x						x			2
b. Operation of personal transport equipment														x						x	x		2
c. Purchased transport														x						x			3
d. Communication														x						x			3
11. Recreation and entertainment							x	x			x			x			x			xx/	x/		7
a. Entertainment														x						x			3
b. Hotels, restaurants and cafés														x						x			2
c. Books, newspapers and magazines														x						x			3
d. Other recreation														x									1
12. Miscellaneous services							x	x			x			x			x			xx/	xx/	x	8
a. Financial services																				x			1
b. Education and research																				x			1
c. Other services																				x			1
13. Expenditure abroad of residents							x				x			x			x			x	x		6
14. Less expenditure in the country of non-residents							x				x			x			x			x	x		6
15. Less value of gifts in kind sent abroad (net)								c/									x			x			3
16. Private consumption expenditure																							
Statistical coverage	1950-61 xb/	1947-50	1950-53	1950-62	1958-64	1950-64	1958-61	1950-63		1925-62	1950-63		1946-62	1950-62	1950-60	1955-63	1955-61	1950-63	1959-63	1952-62	1952-56	1946-59	

/Table 20 (concluded)

Table 20 (concluded)

Notes by countries:

ARGENTINA
a/ Consumption, by origin of the goods.
b/ Obtained by subtraction, including part of the increase in stocks.

BRAZIL
a/ Obtained by subtraction.

COLOMBIA
a/ Obtained by subtraction.

EL SALVADOR
a/ In addition, there is private consumption broken down into durable goods, non-durable goods and services.
b/ Including the increase in stocks.

PANAMA
a/ Private consumption components include general government purchases and part of the increase in stocks.

PERU
a/ Estimates of the Banco Central de Reserva del Perú.
b/ Private consumption broken down into durable goods, non-durable goods and miscellaneous services.

URUGUAY
a/ Includes part of the increase in stocks.

JAMAICA
a/ Items 5, 6, 10 and 12 subdivided to a greater extent.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
a/ Item 9 included in item 12.
b/ Item 11 does not specify this group.

BRITISH GUIANA
a/ Different classification from SNA.

/Table 21

Table 21

Statistical coverage

GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(At current prices)

Revenue and expenditure \ Country	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil a/	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru a/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total
1. Income from property and entrepreneurship	x		x b/	x	x	x	x	x b/		x		x			x		x			x	x	x	14
2. Less: interest on the public debt	x			x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x				x b/	x b/	x	10
3. Indirect taxes	x		x	x	x a/	x	x	x	x		x			x		x	x		x b/	x	x	x	16
4. Direct taxes on corporations	x		x	x	x	x a/	x		x		x			x		x b/			x	x	x	x	14
5. Direct taxes on households	x a/		x	x	x	x a/	x		x		x			x		x			x	x	x	x	14
a. Total contributions to social security	x a/		x		x	x b/	x							x									6
b. Other direct taxes	x		x		x	x	x							x									6
6. Other current transfers from households	x			x		x	x		x		x			x		x a/				x			5
7. Current transfers from the rest of the world						x	x	x		x				a/		x					x	x	7
8. Current revenue	x		x	x	x	x	x a/		x		x			x a/		x			x	x	x	x	14
9. Consumption expenditure	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x a/	x	19
10. Subsidies	x		x	x	x	x	x		-		x a/			x		x	x		x	x	x	x	14
11. Current transfers to households	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	x a/	x	x	14
a. Education and research					x		x							x									3
b. Health					x		x							x									3
c. Social security and assistance					x		x							x									3
d. Other transfers					x		x							x									3
12. Current transfers to the rest of the world					x	x	x		x					a/		x					x	x	8
13. Current expenditure	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x a/		x			x	x	x	x	14
14. Saving	x		x	x	x	x	x a/		x		x			x a/		x			x	x	x	x	14
Statistical coverage	1950-61		1947-60	1950-63	1950-62	1950-64	1950-64	1958-63	1950-63		1925-62	1950-63		1946-62	1950-62	1950-60	1950-53, 1955-63	1955-61	1960-63	1959-63	1952-62	1952-60	

/Table 21 (concluded)

Table 21 (concluded)

ARGENTINA	a/ Direct taxes do not include employers' and personal contributions to social security funds.
BRAZIL	a/ The necessary details are not available. Items 1, 4, 5a and 5b are derived from supplementary tables. b/ Rent only.
COSTA RICA	a/ Item 3 includes current transfers in respect of state transactions.
CHILE	a/ Item 4 includes direct taxes on non-corporate enterprises. b/ Divided into employers' contributions and employees' and workers' contributions.
ECUADOR	a/ Item 1 includes the savings of public corporations.
HONDURAS	a/ Item 10 includes net losses of public enterprises.
PANAMA	a/ Current net transfers from the rest of the world are included under capital transfers received from the rest of the world.
PERU	a/ Estimates of the Banco Central de Reserva del Peru. b/ Type of enterprise unspecified. c/ Relating to discounts for pensions, contributions, etc.
JAMAICA	a/ Item 2 included in item 11. b/ Turnover rates are taken into account in indirect taxes.
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	a/ Item 9 includes interest on the public debt.

/Table 22

Table 22

Statistical coverage

COMPOSITION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

(At current prices)

Type of expenditure \ Country	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras a/	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru a/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago b/	British Guiana	Total	
A. By type of expenditure																								
1. Compensation of employees	x						x		x					x				x			x		7	
a. Wages and salaries							x							x									2	
b. Pay and allowance of members of the armed forces							x																1	
2. Purchases from enterprises and abroad	x						x		x					x							x		7	
a. Military purposes							x																1	
b. Civilian purposes							x							x									2	
3. Less: purchases by households and enterprises	x													x									2	
B. By purpose																								
1. General administration	x						x							x									4	
2. Defence	x						x																3	
3. Justice and police	x						x							x									4	
4. Education and research	x						x							x									4	
5. Health services	x						x							x									4	
6. Special welfare services	x						x							x									4	
7. Transport and communication facilities	x						x							x									4	
8. Other services	x						x							x									4	
C. By type of authority																								
1. Central government	x																	x					4	1
2. State government	x						x																2	3
3. Local authorities																								
4. Social security funds							x							x									2	
Consumption expenditure	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	19	
Statistical coverage	1950-61 a/		1947-60	1950-63	1950-62	1958-64	1950-64 a/ b/	1958-63	1950-63		1925-62	1950-63		1946-61	1950-62	1950-60	1950-53, 1955-63	1955-61	1950-63	1959-63	1962-62	1952-60		

/Table 22 (concluded)

Table 22 (concluded)

ECUADOR: a/ Autonomous bodies mentioned separately.
b/ Civilian expenditure and national defence expenditure mentioned separately.

HONDURAS: a/ Civilian and military purposes.

PANAMA: a/ General government.
b/ Municipalities.

PERU: a/ Estimates of the Banco Central de Reserva del Peru.

URUGUAY: a/ Purchase of goods and services.
b/ Departmental.

JAMAICA: a/ Broken down into central government and local government.
b/ Item 1 broken down into wages and salaries and supplementary compensation for workers.
c/ Item 2 broken down into purchases from business firms, rent and purchases from the rest of the world.
d/ Additional information on agriculture, forestry and land.
e/ Greater details available.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: a/ Civilian and national defence expenditure mentioned separately.

/Table 23

Table 23

Statistical coverage

EXTERNAL TRANSACTIONS

(At current prices)

Transactions \ Country	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile	Ecuador a/	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru a/b/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total	
1. Exports of goods and services	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	19	
a. Exports (f.o.b.) freight and insurance					a/						x			x						x			3	
i. Merchandise (f.o.b.)					x		x							x		x							4	
ii. Freight and insurance residents							x							x		x							3	
iii. Plus or minus other adjustments																								
b. Transportation n.e.s.																								3
c. Passenger fares																								
d. Travel					a/		x				x			x		x				a/			3	
e. Other non-factor services							x							x		x							3	
2. Factor services	a/		a/	a/	x	x	x	a/	x		x	a/		x	a/	x	b/		a/	x	x	a/	9	
a. Investment income																								
b. Other factor services																								
3. Current transfers from the rest of the world					x	x	x		x					a/		x				x	x		7	
a. To households					x	x	x		x							x				x	x		7	
b. To general government					x	x	x		x							x				x	x		7	
4. Current receipts	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x		x			x	x	x		13	
5. Imports of goods and services	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	19	
a. Imports (f.o.b.), freight and insurance					x		x				x					x				x			5	
i. Merchandise (c.i.f)														x									1	
ii. Less: freight and insurance paid to residents														x									1	
iii. Plus or minus other adjustments																								
b. Transportation n.e.s.																				a/				2
c. Passenger fares																								
d. Travel					a/		x				x			x		x							3	
e. Other non-factor services							x							x		x							3	
6. Factor services	a/		a/	a/	x	x	x	a/	x		x	a/		x	a/	x	b/		a/	x	x	a/	9	
a. Investment income																								
b. Other factor services																								
7. Current transfers to the rest of the world							x		x					a/		x				x	x		7	
a. From households					x				x											x	x		4	
b. From general government					x	x	x		x							x				x	x	x	8	
8. Current payments	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			a/		x			a/	x			13	
9. Surplus on current account	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x			a/		x			x	x	x		13	
Statistical coverage	1950-61		1947-60	1950-63	1953-55-62	1940-61	1950-64	1958-63	1950-63		1950-62	1950-63		1946-62	1950-62	1950-60	1950-63		1955-61	1950-63	1952-62	1953-60		

/Table 23 (concluded)

Table 23 (concluded)

General note: The information does not include the analysis of the items that are published separately from the national accounts for other purposes. All the countries have balance-of-payments figures capable of being adapted in a greater or lesser degree to the IMF Manual. The SNA comprise capital transactions. Only four countries -Ecuador, Honduras, Panama and Trinidad and Tobago- present capital reconciliation accounts for the external sector. Information issued separately from the national accounts is not included here.

Notes by countries:

ARGENTINA
a/ Net factor income payments from the rest of the world.

BRAZIL
a/ Net factor income payments to the rest of the world.

COLOMBIA
a/ Net factor income payments from the rest of the world.

COSTA RICA
a/ Freight and insurance included in others.

ECUADOR
a/ Government mentioned separately.
b/ Transport.
c/ Merchandise (f.o.b.) and transport.

EL SALVADOR
a/ Net factor income payments from the rest of the world.

MEXICO
a/ Net factor income payments from the rest of the world.

PANAMA
a/ Government mentioned separately.
b/ Item 1 includes services rendered by residentes to the Canal Zone and Free Zone of Colon.
c/ Current transfers are included in the capital account.

PARAGUAY
a/ Net factor income payments from the rest of the world.

PERU
a/ Estimates of the Banco Central de Reserva del Peru.
b/ Diplomatic services and consular fees mentioned separately.
c/ Non-monetary gold mentioned separately.
d/ Broken down into personal transfers and foreign aid institutions.
e/ Item 6 broken down into external debt servicing and interest, dividends and profits.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
a/ See footnote b/ to GNP table at market prices.
b/ Net factor income.

VENEZUELA
a/ Net factor income payments from rest of world.

JAMAICA
a/ Broken down into transport, insurance and other non-factor services.
b/ Broken down into transport, insurance and other non-factor services.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
a/ Presented in greater detail.

BRITISH GUIANA
a/ Net factor income payments from rest of world.

/Table 24

Table 24

Statistical coverage

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

(At constant prices)

Economic activity \ Country	Argentina a/	Bolivia a/	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile a/	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti a/	Honduras a/	Mexico a/	Nicaragua	Panama a/	Paraguay	Peru a/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica a/	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total	
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing		x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x			16	
a. Agriculture										x		x			xa/	xb c/		x					5	2
b. Livestock	x			x		b/				x		x			x	xc/		x					4	1
c. Forestry				x								x			x	b/							3	1
d. Hunting and fishing	xb/			x		xb/				x		x			x	xb c/		xa/					8	
2. Mining and quarrying	x	x		x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	b/	x	x				xb/			13	
a. Mining		x										x							x				3	1
b. Petroleum		x		a/								x						x	xab/				3	1
3. Manufacturing	x	xb/	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			xb c/	x			15	1
4. Construction	x	x		x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	xb/	x	x		x	x	x			16	
5. Electricity, gas and water	x	x		x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	xb/	a/		x	x	x			15	
6. Transport and communication	x		x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x			15	
a. Transport	x	x		x									x					x	x	x			7	
b. Communication	x			x									a/					x	x	x			5	
7. Trade and finance	x	xd/		x		x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x				x			13	
a. Trade	x	xd/	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x			16	
b. Finance	x	a/	c/	x		x	x		x	x	x	a/	x	x		x		c/	a/	x			12	
8. Ownership of dwellings	x	a/	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	a/	x	x	x	x		x	a/	x			15	
9. Public administration and defence	x	x	x	xa/		xa/	x		x	x	x	x	xa/	x	xa/	x		c/	x	x			16	
10. Other services	x	xa/	xb/	x		x	x		x	x	x	xa/	x	x	x	xd/		xb/	xd/	x			17	
Total	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	xa/	x	x	xa/	x			x	x	x			17	
At constant prices (base year)	1960 a/	1958		1958		a/	a/		1958	1954-1955	1948	1950	1958	1950	1960				1957	1960				
Quantum index base =	1960		1949	1958								1950						1961					6	
At factor cost: Gross	x	x		x			x			x	x				x					x			8	9
At factor cost: Net						x																	1	9
At market prices: Gross						x			x			x	x	x	x	x			x				8	8
At market prices: Net																								8
Statistical coverage	1950-63	1950-63	1947-53	1950-63		1953-64 d/	b/		1950-63	1950-60	1925-62	1950-63b/	1953-55-63	1946-62	1950-63d/	1945-63		1955-63	1950-63	1959-63				
Indirect taxes						x			x														2	
Subsidies						x					c/												1	

(continued / Table 24 concluded)

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Table 24 (concluded)

General note: The table is broken down more in the SNA. The details were omitted here for want of information from the different countries, except as indicated below.

Notes by countries:

ARGENTINA:
a/ Analysis based on information from CONADE, except where otherwise specified.
b/ Item 1 relates to fishing only.
c/ Central Bank of Argentina.
d/ Greater details in the two sources.

BOLIVIA:
a/ Information in dollars at 1958 and 1961 prices, the latter solely for the period 1958-63. The first series is analysed.
b/ Item 3 is subdivided after 1958 into edible and non-edible.
c/ Items 6b and 8 included in item 10.
d/ Items 7a and 7b combined from 1959 onwards.
e/ Indirect taxes in Bolivian pesos at 1961 prices.

BRAZIL:
a/ Mines and quarries, manufactures, electric energy up to 1959; civil construction up to 1958. In the last few years, rates of growth.
b/ Item 7b included in item 10.

COLOMBIA:
a/ Item 9 (constant prices) includes all general government services.

CHILE:
a/ At 1960 and 1961 prices.
b/ Part of item 1d. (hunting) is included under forestry.
c/ Item 9 includes all general government services.
d/ At 1960 prices up to 1963 only.

ECUADOR:
a/ At 1950 and 1960 prices.
b/ 1950 prices up to 1962. Prices 1960, 1950, 1953 and 1955-63. In both cases the series can be completed with the deflator index.

HAITI:
a/ Additional information in dollars at 1954-55 prices up to 1962.

HONDURAS:
a/ Sectoral product calculated separately from expenditure.
b/ Include the surplus or deficit of public enterprises.

MEXICO:
a/ Items 7b and 8 included in item 10.
b/ Coverage 1950-62.

NICARAGUA:
a/ Item 6b included in item 9.

PANAMA:
a/ Canal Zone services are entered separately and include factor services.
b/ Item 2 included in item 4.

PARAGUAY:
a/ Item 1a. includes agricultural services.
b/ Item 5 broken down into electricity, water and sanitary services in the official statistic.
c/ Item 9 includes only compensation of the central administration.
d/ Product at factor cost up to 1962.

PERU:
a/ Estimates of the National Planning Institute.
b/ Item 1a. includes forestry and hunting.
c/ Items 1a., 1b., and 1d. separated from 1950-60.
d/ Item 5 included in item 10.

URUGUAY:
a/ Item 1d. hunting at sea.
b/ Items 7b. and 9 included in item 10.

VENEZUELA:
a/ Item 2b. broken down into crude petroleum, natural gas and refining.
b/ Item 2b. includes refining.
c/ Item 3 subdivided into industrial and artisan sectors.
d/ Item 7b. included in item 10.

JAMAICA:
a/ There are more details, the sectors being divided into sub-sectors except trade which is expressed in over-all figures.
b/ Item 2 includes refining.

/Table 25

Table 25

Statistical coverage

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, BY TYPES OF EXPENDITURE

At market prices

(At constant prices)

Type of expenditure / Country	Argentina	Bolivia a/	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile a/	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru a/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total
1. Total consumption	x			x		x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x			13
a. Private consumption																							
b. General government consumption																							
2. Total gross investment	x			x		x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x			13
a. Gross fixed investment																							
b. Increase in stocks																							
3. Exports and goods and services	x			x		x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x			13
4. Less imports of goods and services	x			x		x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x			13
5. Gross domestic product	x			x		x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x			12
6. Net factor income payments from the rest of the world	x			x		x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x			13
7. Gross national product	x			x		x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x			13
At constant prices (base year)	1960	1961	1949	1958		1958			1958	1954-55	1948	1950	1958	1952	1962	1960	1960	1961	1957	1960			
Statistical coverage	1950-63	1958-61-63	1947-63	1950-63		1958-64			1950-63	1950-60	1925-62	1950-63	1953-55-63	1946-61	1950-62	1950-63	1956-63	1955-61	1950-63	1959-63			

/Table 25 (concluded)

Table 25 (concluded)

Notes by countries:

ARGENTINA:
a/ Item 1a. obtained by subtraction. Includes changes in stocks of final consumer goods and of raw materials and semi-finished products, mainly of industrial origin or imported.
b/ Item 2b. includes solely the changes in stocks of a major group of raw materials, mainly of agricultural origin.

BOLIVIA:
a/ Additional information on imports and exports in dollars at 1958 prices.

COLOMBIA:
a/ Item 1a. obtained by subtraction.

CHILE:
a/ At 1960 and 1961 prices; coverage up to 1963 at 1960 prices.

ECUADOR:
a/ At 1950 and 1960 prices.
b/ Coverage up to 1962 at 1950 prices and up to 1963 at 1960 prices.

HAITI:
a/ Item 2b. refers to cattle.
b/ Item 5: coverage up to 1962.

NICARAGUA:
a/ Includes the increase in livestock inventories.

PANAMA:
a/ Item 2b. included in items 1a. and 2a.
b/ Services rendered by residents of Panama to the Canal Zone and Free Zone of Colon. Included in exports and the gross domestic product.

PERU:
a/ Estimates of National Planning Institute.

URUGUAY:
a/ Item 1a. obtained by subtraction. Includes the increase in stocks, except for wool and livestock.
b/ Item 2b. includes the increase in stocks of wool and livestock.

VENEZUELA:
a/ Includes livestock inventories.

JAMAICA:
a/ Includes factor services.

/Table 26

Table 26

Statistical coverage

COMPOSITION OF GROSS DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION, BY TYPE OF GOOD

(At market prices)

(At constant prices)

Type of good / Country	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile a/	Ecuador a/	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru a/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total
1. Gross fixed capital formation	(e)			(e)									(e)	(c)									13
a. Land	x			x		x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x			2
b. Dwellings	(e)			(e)		(e)				(e)				(e)					(e)				2
c. Non-residential buildings	x			x		x	x			x	x			x		x			x				3
d. Other construction and works	x			x		(e)	x			(e)	x			(e)					(e)				5
e. Transport equipment	x			x		x	x			x	x			x	x	x			x				5
i. Passenger vehicles						(e)				(e)													10
ii. Other transport equipment						x				x													
f. Machinery and other equipment	x			x		(e)	x		x	(e)	x			(e)				(e)	x				12
2. Increase in stocks	x			x		x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x				
a. Raw materials																							
b. Work in progress																							
c. Finished goods																							
3. Total gross capital formation	x			x		x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x				
Constant prices (base year)	1960			1958		a/	a/																
Statistical coverage	1950-63			1950-63		1940-64	b/		1950-63	1950-64	1945-62		1950-53-63	1946-61	1950-62	1950-64	1956-63	1955-61	1950-63	1959-63			

/Table 26 (concluded)

Table 26 (concluded)

Notes (by country)

Argentina a/ Separate estimates.
b/ Broken down by public and private construction.
c/ Item 2 covers only the increase in stocks of an important group of raw materials, mainly agricultural.

Colombia a/ Separate estimates for equine animals.

Chile a/ At 1960 and 1961 prices; coverage for 1958-63 at 1960 prices.
b/ Broken down by buildings, public works and other works.
c/ At 1961 prices; machinery and equipment broken down by imports and domestic production.

Ecuador a/ 1950 and 1960 prices.
b/ Coverage up to 1962 at 1950 prices and up to 1963 at 1960 prices.

Haiti a/ Construction broken down by urban and public construction and rural dwellings.
b/ Machinery and equipment broken down by domestic production and imports. The latter are broken down in fuller detail, by activity.
c/ Item 2 relates to bovine animals.

Nicaragua a/ Including the increase in livestock inventories.

Panama a/ Three additional items are given: live animals not intended for the satisfaction of human needs, changes in the value of plantations and livestock inventories, unspecified, capital goods.
b/ Broken down by private and public construction.
c/ Item 1e. includes communications equipment.
d/ Item 1f.: a more detailed break-down, by agricultural and industrial equipment, is given.
e/ Item 2 incorporated partly in item 1 and partly in private consumption.

Peru a/ National Planning Institute estimate.

Uruguay a/ Item 2: wool and livestock.

Venezuela a/ Including livestock inventories.
b/ Item 1e. excludes ships and aircraft.

/Table 27

Table 27

Statistical coverage

COMPOSITION OF GROSS DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION, BY INDUSTRIAL USE

At market prices

(At constant prices)

Branch of activity \ Country	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile a/	Ecuador a/	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru a/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total
1. Gross fixed capital formation	x			x		x	x		x	x	x		x/	x/		x		x	x/	x			13
a. Agriculture, forestry and fishing																			x/				1
b. Mining and quarrying																			x/				1
c. Manufacturing																			x/				1
d. Construction																			x				1
e. Electricity, gas and water																			x				1
f. Transport and communications																			x				1
g. Trade																			x/				1
h. Finance																							
i. Ownership of dwellings																			x/				1
j. Public administration																			x				1
k. Services																			x/				1
2. Increase in stocks in:	x/			x		x	x		x	x	x			b/		x		x/		x/			10
a. Agriculture, forestry and fishing																				x			1
i. Livestock																							
ii. Other																							
b. Mining, manufacturing and construction																				x/			1
c. Wholesale trade																				x			1
d. Retail trade																							
e. Public administration																				x			1
f. Other																				x			1
3. Total gross capital formation	x			x		x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x	x		x			12
Constant prices (base year)	1960			1958		1a/	1/a/		1958	1950	1954-55	1948	1958	1950	1962	1960	1960	1961	1957	[illegible]			
Statistical coverage	1950-63			1950-63		1940-64	1b/		1950-63	1950-60	1925-62		1953-55-63	1946-61	1950-62	1950-63	1956-63	1955-61	1950-63b/	1959-63			

/Table 27 (concluded)

Table 27 (concluded)

Notes by countries:

ARGENTINA
a/ Item 2 covers only the increase in stocks of an important group of raw materials, mainly agricultural.

CHILE
a/ At 1961 prices; coverage for 1958-63 at 1960 prices.

ECUADOR
a/ At 1950 and 1960 prices.
b/ Coverage up to 1962 at 1950 prices and up to 1963 at 1960 prices.

HAITI
a/ Item 2 covers only bovine animals.

NICARAGUA
a/ Including the increase in livestock inventories.

PANAMA
a/ Item 2 is incorporated partly in item 1 and partly in private consumption.

PERU
a/ National Planning Institute estimates.

URUGUAY
a/ Item 2b: wool and livestock.

VENEZUELA
a/ Including livestock inventories.
b/ Item 1 includes petroleum refining.
c/ Item 1h: data for 1950-60 incorporated in item 1k; data for 1961-63 incorporated in item 1g.
d/ Item 1i; 1961-63, relates to urban dwellings only.

JAMAICA
a/ More details coverage for public utilities (electricity, gas, water) and transport and communications.
b/ Item 2b. is broken down by mining, quarries and refining, manufacturing and construction, and the first two sub-items in fuller detail.

/Table 28

Table 28

Statistical coverage

COMPOSITION OF GROSS DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION, BY TYPE OF PURCHASER

(At market prices)

(At constant prices)

Type of purchaser \ Country	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile a/	Ecuador a/	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru a/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total	
1. Gross fixed capital formation	M			M		M	M		M	M	M		M	M		M		M		M			13	
a. Private sector, excluding corporations							M		M	M	M		M	M					M				1	6
b. Private corporations						M				M	M		M	M									1	
c. Public corporations						M	M				M		M										2	4
d. Government enterprises							M						M											
e. General government							M		M	M	M												3	
2. Increase in stocks	M		M			M	M		M	M	M					M		M		M			10	
a. Private sector, excluding corporations							M																	1
b. Private corporations																								
c. Public corporations																								1
d. Government enterprises						M	M																1	
e. General government						M																	1	
Constant prices (base year)	1960		1958					1958	1958	1951-55	1948		1958	1950		1960		1961	1957	1960				
Statistical coverage	1950-63		1950-63			1940-64		1950-63	1950-60	1945-62		1950-63	1946-61			1950-63		1955-61	1950-63	1959-63				

/Table 28 (concluded)

Table 28 (concluded)

Notes (by country)

Argentina
a/ Item 2 covers only the increase in stocks of an important group of raw materials, mainly agricultural.

Chile
a/ At 1961 prices; coverage for 1958-63 at 1960 prices.

Ecuador
a/ At 1950 and 1960 prices.

b/ 1960-63: items 1c. and 1e. aggregated.

c/ 1960-63: items 2.c and 2e. aggregated.

d/ Coverage up to 1962 at 1950 prices and up to 1963 at 1960 prices.

Guatemala
a/ Item 1 broken down by private and general government fixed capital formation.

Haiti
a/ Item 1 broken down by private and public fixed capital formation.

b/ Item 2 covers only bovine animals.

Nicaragua
a/ Broken down by public and private fixed capital formation, the latter being further broken down by construction; machinery and equipment; and changes in livestock inventories.

b/ Including the increase in livestock inventories.

Panama
a/ Broken down by public and private fixed capital formation.

b/ Item 2 is incorporated partly in item 1 and partly in private consumption.

Peru
a/ National Planning Institute estimates.

b/ Broken down by public and private fixed capital formation.

Uruguay
a/ Wool and livestock.

Venezuela
a/ Including livestock inventories.

/Table 29

Table 29

Statistical coverage

COMPOSITION OF PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

(At market prices)

(At constant prices)

Type of expenditure \ Country	Argentina a/	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile	Ecuador a/	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru a/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total	
1. Food							X				X			X					X	X			5	
a. Bread and cereals														X					X	X			3	
b. Meat														X					X	X			3	
c. Fish														X					X	X			3	
d. Milk, cheese and eggs														X					X	X			3	
e. Oils and fats														X					X	X			3	
f. Fruit and vegetables														X					X	X			3	1
g. Sugar, preserves and confectionery														X			X		X	X			3	
h. Coffee, cocoa, etc.														X					X	X			2	1
i. Other food														X						X			2	
2. Beverages							X				X			X					X	X			5	
a. Non-alcoholic														X						X			2	
b. Alcoholic														X						X			2	
3. Tobacco							X				X			X					X	X			5	
4. Clothing and other personal effects							X				X			X			X		X	X			6	
a. Footwear														X						X			2	
b. Clothing other than footwear														X						X			2	
c. Other personal effects														X						X			2	
5. Rent, rates and water charges							X				X			X			X		X	X			6	
6. Fuel and light							X				X			X					X	X			5	
7. Furniture, furnishings and household equipment							X				X			X					X	X			5	
a. Furniture and furnishings														X						X			2	
b. Household equipment														X						X			2	1
8. Household operation							X				X			X			X		X	X			5	
a. Domestic services														X						X			2	
b. Non-durable household goods																								
c. Household services														X						X				2

/Table 29 (continued)

Table 29 (continued)

Type of expenditure \ Country	Argentina a/	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile	Ecuador a/	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru a/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total
9. Personal care and health expenses							x				x		x	x			x		x	x			6
a. Personal care													x	x						x			2
b. Health expenses													x	x						x			2
10. Transport and communication							x				x		x	x			x		x	x/			6
a. Personal transport equipment													x	x					x	x			3
b. Operation of personal transport equipment													x	x						x			2
c. Purchased transport													x	x					x	x			3
d. Communication													x	x					x	x			3
11. Recreation and entertainment							x				x		x	x			x		x	x			6
a. Entertainment													x	x					x	x			3
b. Hotels, restaurants and cafés													x	x						x			2
c. Books, newspapers and magazines													x	x					x	x			3
d. Other recreation													x	x						x			2
12. Miscellaneous services							x				x		x	x			x		x	x/			6
a. Financial services														x						x			2
b. Education and research														x					x	x			3
c. Other services														x					x	x			3
13. Expenditure abroad of residents							x				x		x	x			x		x	x			6
14. Less expenditure in the country of non-residents							x				x		x	x			x		x	x			6
15. Less value of gifts in kind sent abroad (net)											x						x			x			3
16. Private consumption expenditure	ab/ x			x/			x		x	x/	x		x/	x/	x	x	x/		x	x			13
Constant prices (base year)	1960		1958		b/	b/			1958	1951-55	1948		1950	1962	1960	1960	1961		1957	1960			
Statistical coverage	1950-61		1950-63		1958-64 b/				1950-63	1950-60	1925-62		1946-61	1950-62	1950-63	1956-61	1955-61		1961-61	1959-63			

/Table 29 (concluded)

Table 29 (concluded)

Notes (by country)

Argentina

a/ By market of origin of goods.
b/ Calculated residually. Covers changes in inventories of final consumer goods and of raw materials and intermediate products, (mainly of industrial origin or imported), not included under the head of increase in stocks.

Colombia a/ Calculated residually.

Chile a/ At 1960 and 1961 prices; coverage up to 1963 at 1960 prices.

Ecuador a/ At 1950 and 1960 prices.
b/ Coverage up to 1962 at 1950 prices and up to 1963 at 1960 prices.

Panama a/ The components of private consumption include general government purchases. Part of the increase in stocks is incorporated.

Peru a/ National Planning Institute estimates.

Uruguay a/ Calculated residually; includes part of the increase in stocks, with the exception of wool and livestock.

Venezuela a/ Broken down by entertainment and books, newspapers and magazines.

Jamaica a/ Items 5, 6, 10 and 12 broken down more fully.

/Table 30

Table 30

Statistical coverage

COMPOSITION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

(At constant prices)

Composition of consumption \ Country	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Chile a/	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru a/	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	British Guiana	Total
A. By type of expenditure																							
1. Compensation of employees	x													x						b/			3
a. Wages and salaries																							
b. Pay and allowances of members of the armed forces																							
2. Purchases from enterprises and abroad	x													x						c/			3
a. Military purposes																							
b. Civilian purposes																							
3. Less: purchases by households and enterprises	x													x									2
B. By purpose																							
1. General administration																							
2. Defence																							
3. Justice and police																							
4. Education and research																							
5. Health services																							
6. Special welfare services																							
7. Transport and communication facilities																							
8. Other services																							
C. By type of authority																							
1. Central government	x																						1
2. State governments																							
3. Local authorities	x																						1
4. Social security funds.																							
General government consumption expenditure	x			x		x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x		13	
Constant prices (base year)	1960			1958		a/	a/		1958	1954-55	1948			1950	1962	1960	1960	1961		1960			
Statistical coverage	1950-63			1950-63		1958-64 c/			1950-63	1950-60	1950-62			1946-61	1950-62	1950-61	1956-63	1955-61		1959-63			

/Table 30 (concluded)

Table 30 (concluded)

Notes (by country)

Chile

a/ At 1961 prices; coverage up to 1963 at 1960 prices.

Ecuador

a/ At 1950 and 1960 prices.

b/ Coverage up to 1962 at 1950 prices and up to 1963 at 1960 prices.

Jamaica

a/ Item 1 broken down by wages and salaries and additional compensation of employees.

b/ Item 2 broken down by purchases from enterprises, rent and purchases from the rest of the world.

Peru

a/ National Planning Institute estimates.